SATURDAY NIGHT

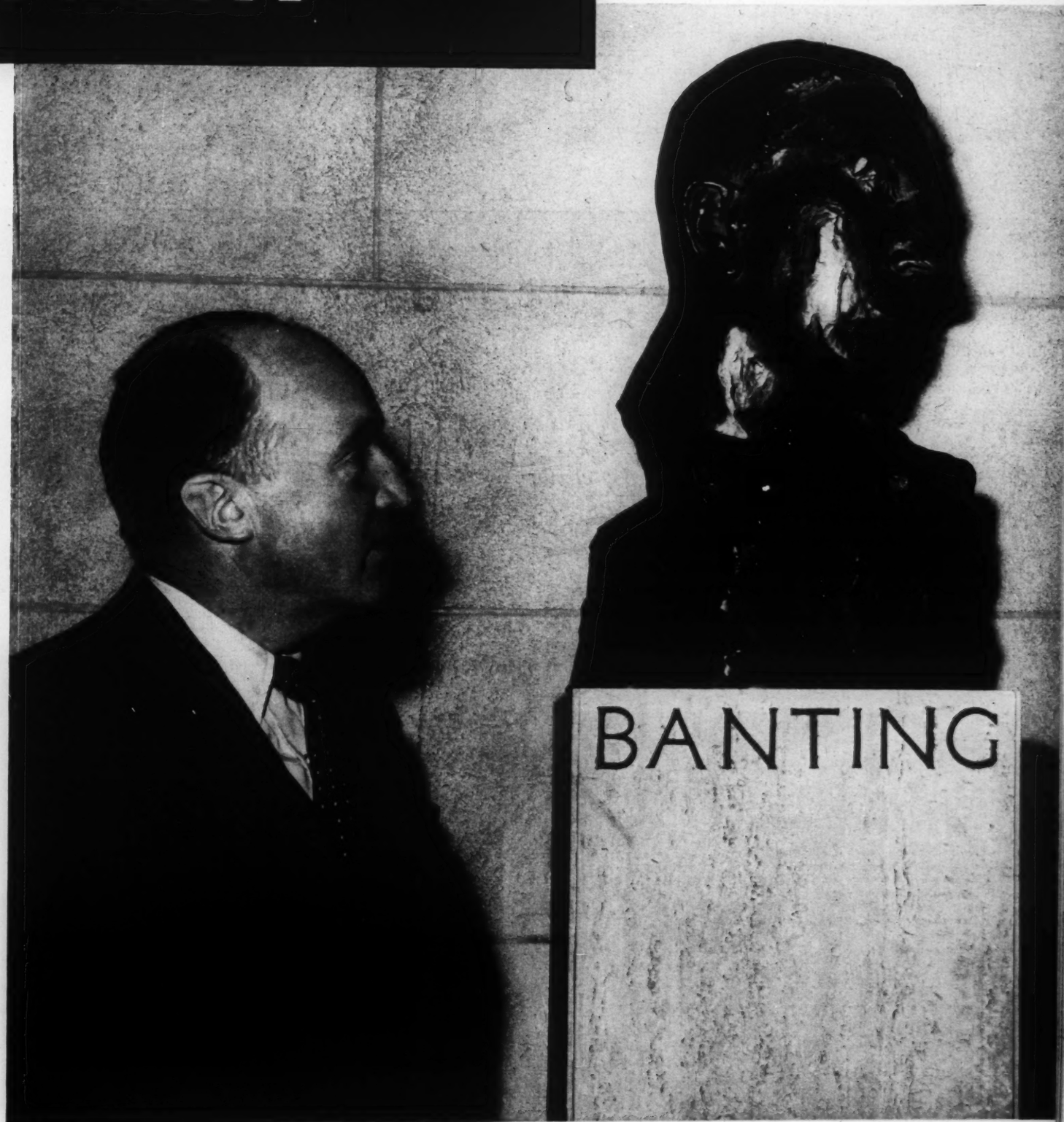
IN THIS ISSUE

IT WAS NEWS IN PARIS —NOT IN TORONTO

by MORLEY CALLAGHAN

Civil Defence: Are We Doing Enough?

JUNE 5, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 35



—Gilbert A. Milne

MEN OF INSULIN: *A wider field; another institute.* *See Page 10.*

10c

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

Vol. 66 No. 35 Whole No. 3031

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: A great scientist, **Dr. Charles H. Best,** looks to a bust of another great scientist, **Sir Frederick Banting,** his late co-discoverer of insulin. Carved by Miss Frances Loring in 1933, the bust pleased Banting, and he told her he "would never sit for another portrait" after she had finished it. She has also done a bust of Best, to match that of Banting, which now sits in the University of Toronto's Simcoe Hall. Sir Frederick was always interested in the arts, and accompanied noted Canadian artist A. Y. Jackson on sketching trips in Ontario's northland, and once by boat to the Arctic. Dr. Best also paints as a hobby. His comment: "I am sensitive about my work, but not about my painting." Actually, few would criticize Dr. Best's work, far-reaching since the insulin discovery. With the building of the new Best Institute (see P. 10), it may result in still more wonderful discoveries, of benefit to Canada and the world.—*Photo by Gilbert A. Milne.*

Coming up: What's the Civil Defence really worth? Michael Barkway takes another look at the Canadian set-up . . . Do you live in a "well-read" community? Melwyn Breen, in an article on our libraries and library habits, finds the "best-read" Canadians are in Sarnia (9.7 volumes a year each) . . . "Now, When I Was a Bride"—in which SN reports on the reminiscences of the wives of some well-known Canadians in this traditional month of weddings . . . And the business scene and business personalities.

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.

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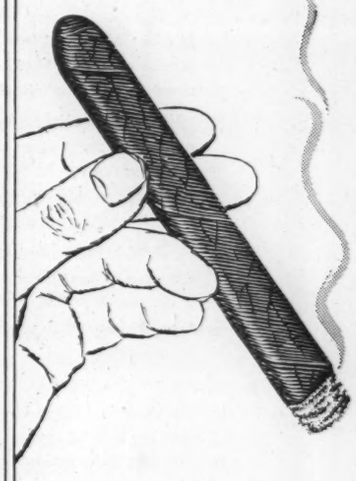

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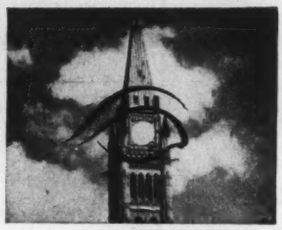

OTTAWA VIEW

HARMONY WEEK

LAST week was a week of harmonious conferences. **Paul Martin** presided over the D-P Conference on pensions, with Premier Maurice Duplessis and the Welfare Ministers from the other provinces and they even got to joking about the dates of provincial elections. That's how far we've moved from the Dominion-Provincial conferences of earlier years when there was a general air of bickering.

At the same time, Canadian and British trade officials were meeting in the East Block under the chairmanship of **Sir Alexander Clutterbuck,** the U.K. High Commissioner. **W. Fred Bull,** new Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, headed the Canadian side for the first time. Officials on both sides say there are no other international meetings quite like this one. There's an easy understanding in which each side can say just what it thinks: no skeletons are left lurking in closets. The most satisfactory thing about this year's talks was the British determination to spend 50 per cent more in the next 12 months on imports from Canada. It will mostly be for base metals and newsprint and pulp, things which are in short supply. In fact, the U.K. demand can only be met out of the increased production which is hoped for. Newsprint arrangements have just been completed in Montreal between a group of Canadian mills and the U.K. newsprint supply company for the publishers.

PENSIONS PENDING

CANADA hoped to get the U.K. Parliament to deal with the pensions amendment to the BNA Act before Whitsun; but the address from the Senate and the Commons was just too late. The amendment got first reading before Whitsun; later stages had to wait till the U.K. Parliament met again this week after a short recess.

Meanwhile, Canada is one stage nearer action as a result of last week's Dominion-Provincial conference. During this year the Government intends to ask Parliament to pass the federal pensions legislation, and thus to bring the scheme into effect on January 1, 1951. **Paul Martin** has firmly refused to say the legislation will be introduced this session; but it will be this year. It will provide a pension of $40 a month for everybody over 70. The money will be collected by the Federal Government in ways not yet officially announced; but it will be a tax on payrolls devised so far as possible to make everybody contribute.

Pensions for people between 65 and 70 still depend on provincial decisions. The Federal Government will merely undertake to match provincial contributions up to a $40-a-month-pension with an "eligibility test" on an agreed basis. If any province wants a stiffer test, or an older starting-age, or a smaller pension, Ottawa will still match provincial contribution.

PROVINCIAL DIFFICULTIES

EACH province has now to decide how much it can do for the under 70's. To pay half a $40-a-month pension, with means test on the present basis, to the 65-70 group would cost them about the same as they now pay for a quarter of the means-test pension to the over-70's. It might be a little higher cost in Ontario and Quebec, but no higher anywhere else.

The difficulty arises over the supplemental benefits provided by some provinces. BC, Alberta and Saskatchewan now provide full free medical care for old-age pensioners. Ontario and Nova Scotia provide their pensioners with free home and office calls, but not hospitalization. The three western provinces also provide a supplemental monthly payment above the $40. Under the new scheme the number of aged people receiving pensions will be almost tripled. Free medical care for three times the numbers now receiving it would be a considerable burden. This is the problem the provincial governments have now to face. They may not all reach the same conclusion, and they may not all want to start the 65-70 pensions at the beginning of next year. But the over-70 pensions will start then anyway.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

THE Speaker of the House of Commons, **Ross Macdonald,** received last week an invitation for the Parliament of Canada to send observers to the meetings of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. The invitation was conveyed by **Lord Layton,** a vice-president of the European Assembly, who went on to Washington to discuss an entirely different proposal with congressional leaders. The Council of Europe is inviting Congress to appoint a small delegation to meet with a similar European delegation to explore possibilities of European-U.S. cooperation. It invites all Commonwealth countries to send a parliamentary group representing all parties to sit in on the meetings of the European Assembly. (See *Front Page.*)

■ The House of Commons got itself into a complete procedural muddle when it came to the financial provision for Civil Defence (*see Page 9*). The money is being voted under the National Defence estimates, because that is where Civil Defence was when the estimates were prepared. Now it's under Health and Welfare and the House wasted hours deciding when it could discuss what. Sometimes the House procedure is very unsatisfactory, and each side blames the other but this time the Government could have made a better arrangement.

CAPITAL COMMENT

Spotlight on Divorce Bills

THE current drive by Stanley Knowles (CCF, Winnipeg North Centre) and a few of his colleagues to chase divorce bills out of Parliament is certainly capable of focusing public attention on this phase of Commons activity. The statistics point to the possibilities. The backlog of private bills granting divorces runs to nearly 200. There are only two hours a week presently set aside for private bills. In addition to the divorce bills, there are half a dozen other private measures, any one of which is likely to use up an hour or more of debate. If the CCF members or any other members wish to examine any divorce bill in Committee of the Whole, they have every right to do so. If they take five or ten minutes discussing each one, the rate of progress will be, at best, a score a week. If parliament is aiming at adjournment by the middle of July, there will at this pace be at least a hundred divorce bills still waiting attention.

Of course, in a pinch the Government can ask the Commons to set aside a day or two exclusively for the discussion of divorce bills. If by any chance the session were prorogued with a large batch of divorce bills still unpassed, they would all expire, and the petitioners would have to renew proceedings in another session, from the beginning.

Previous Drive

A similar drive led by J. S. Woodsworth 20 years ago resulted in the institution of provincial divorce courts in eight provinces. But there is no likelihood of either Quebec or Newfoundland taking any such action. And the PM stated quite emphatically a year ago that he did not propose to take any action which the province of Quebec could construe as forcing a divorce court upon them. "Let sleeping dogs lie" is the advice of the *status quo* people. Since there is no prospect of a provincial Court, best to grin and bear it, and make the best of the existing machinery. So they seem to argue.

Howard Winkler, Liberal member for Lisgar, who happens to be the chairman of the committee on miscellaneous private bills in the Commons, is the so-called "sponsor" of these divorce bills, and has thus been thrust into an unpleasant role. The leaders of the "fillibuster", if it can be called that with any accuracy, have no alternative but to call upon him as chairman of the committee for such explanations as they deem in the public interest. If there is any odium about his task, Howard accepts it good-naturedly. He has a public duty to perform, as chairman of a parliamentary committee, and he proposes to discharge it faithfully. The Senators who are in effect drafted to sit on the divorce committee feel the same way about it. One can accept the proposition that the present arrangements are far from ideal, and yet be resigned to the fact that they seem doomed to continue. So long as they are, the best solution is to make the present procedure work as fairly and honestly as possible.

In their anxiety to rid the House of Commons of the duty of giving these readings to divorce bills, some members have advanced fallacious and untenable arguments.

No "Cure-All"

The transfer of the duty to the Exchequer Court would relieve the feelings of certain MP's. But one would suppose from the debate at times that such a step would also end the use of investigators, abolish the devices for obtaining evidence which A. P. Herbert hit so hard in "Holy Deadlock", reduce the cost, take care of alimony and the custody of children. There is even an inference at times that the Senate Committee is incompetent or indifferent and that in general it does a much inferior job to Canada's average divorce court.

All of these assumptions are questionable, and most of them are demonstrably false. Reporters get no direct opportunity to appraise the work of the Senate Committee, because it sits in camera. But its personnel through the years includes eminent lawyers, doctors and other professional men. All the evidence available suggests that the Senators take this time-consuming task seriously.

Some of the best sense so far has been spoken in this debate by Angus MacInnis: "An honorable member referred to 'this dirty business.' . . . I am convinced it is no more a back-door method than is the case in a court of law in any of the provinces. Let us remember, there is only one ground for divorce in this country, and obviously to find evidence to prove guilt on that ground one does not find it in the public square. . . I am not opposed to this house granting divorce because I do not believe that they are properly investigated. I am satisfied they are just as well investigated as in any court of law." The member for Vancouver East added, however, that he was satisfied parliament was not the place to grant divorce.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 35 June 5, 1951

The Sales Tax Veto

THE episode of the constitution and the three per cent sales tax has served as a useful demonstration of the shockingly inadequate character of the present procedure for the amendment of the British North America Act. The country seems now to be left in the idiotic position that the tax proposal is still open for unanimous acceptance by the Provinces, and that therefore if the two objecting Provinces (and it could just as well have been one objecting Province) changed their minds they would automatically confer on themselves and all the other Provinces a power which they are at present denying. That the constitutional powers of Ontario and Saskatchewan should be thus enlarged or not enlarged at the pleasure of Quebec and Prince Edward Island is surely a complete negation of provincial autonomy.

Moreover it is not even the legislative authorities of the two Provinces who are performing this act of controlling the constitution; it is the Executive Council—if indeed it is not actually the Premier of the Province in his own proper person. Canada cannot continue indefinitely in this state of constitutional paralysis. No matter how difficult the task may be, we must face the necessity of providing some more workable and more responsible method of effecting changes in the fundamental law.

Keeping Discussion Calm

A DELEGATION of Canadian citizens recently presented to the Prime Minister of Canada a request that his Government initiate a resolution, to be considered in both Houses of Parliament, "approving the inclusion in the Canadian constitution of a Declaration of Human Rights and Liberties". Mr. St. Laurent last week, when asked whether this step would be taken, replied that the inclusion of such a Declaration "would require an amendment of the constitution affecting both the federal Parliament and the provincial Legislatures. Under the present procedure such an amendment would have to be made by the Parliament at Westminster, and this Government would not recommend an application for such action by the Parliament at Westminster without the consent of the provincial Legislatures or Governments".

This answer does not, we think, deal with the question which was submitted. An expression of both Houses of the Canadian Parliament, "approving the inclusion in the Canadian constitution of a Declaration of Human Rights and Liberties", would not in the slightest degree commit the Dominion Government to applying for an amendment of the constitution "without the consent of the provincial Legislatures or Governments". Nothing, we imagine, was further from the minds of the delegation which asked for this resolution, than that the powers of the provincial authorities should be limited by a unilateral action on the part of the Dominion Parliament, put into constitutional form by the Parliament at Westminster. Nobody in that delegation, unless we are greatly mistaken, had any idea of asking the Dominion Government to recommend any such application.

The second paragraph of the reply is much more germane to the question. In it the Prime Minister stated that his Government would not initiate discussions "about a matter like that referred to in the question, which is apt to be quite controversial, and might retard the solution of the question relating to the establishment of a satisfactory procedure to make future amendments here in Canada"—a question which the Dominion Government "is now discussing with the provincial Governments".

We can imagine nothing more calculated to clarify the discussion between the Dominion Government and the provincial Governments on this subject than the consideration of the procedure which will be necessary "in Canada" for the in-

PASSING SHOW

MR. ABBOTT complains that there aren't enough millionaires in Canada. We are willing to volunteer, if somebody will give us the money.

Col. McCormick has made it clear that he doesn't like Canada. That is just as well, because even if he did, Canada would find it difficult to like him.

The country that nails its colors to the television mast may be too busy watching the show to defend them.

Trouble with some of the New Canadians is that their idea of the good life is something different from the 37½-hour week.

Ducks' eggs have been taken off the British food ration, but as they are only used in cricket the effect on the elections is likely to be negligible.

Two negatives do not make a positive. An undesirable alien is not a desirable citizen.

Before signing a petition on the dotted line, make sure that the dots aren't Red.

The CCF filibuster against divorce is quite natural. The party is very much afraid of a divorce between its own Right and Left wings.

Life insurance companies are said to have sought the advice of the government about selling or not selling their government bonds. First time we ever heard of a creditor asking the advice of a debtor about his debts.

Foam rubber has been withdrawn from brassieres for use in military models showing land elevations. From contours to contour maps.

Racketeers in Montreal are said to be getting protection. But who wants free trade in rackets?

Rita complains that Aly Khan is a gambler. Seems to us that anybody who marries Rita . . .

Lucy says that she has a friend who is trying to find an apartment the size of an apartment-size piano.

THE TIGHT-ROPE WALKER

corporation of a Declaration of Rights in the constitution. No form of procedure for amending the constitution which does not make possible the adoption of such a Declaration of Rights on the demand of a reasonably substantial majority of the Canadian people, and make it impossible for it to be vetoed by a single Province, can ever be satisfactory as an expression of the national will. We are greatly afraid that any "solution of the question" of constitutional amendment which is arrived at by the discussions now going on will ignore the whole question of limitations on the powers of either of the types of Governments engaged in the discussions, and will leave us with a system of absolute and unrestricted sovereignty vested in the respective legislative bodies (and usually exercised by their executives) and incapable of being altered by anything that the Canadian people may have power to do about it. The "calm attitude" which Mr. Laurent wishes the discussing Governments to maintain may be kept calm at too great an expense to the people's rights and liberties.

The Peace Talk

THE continual headlines and news-stories about chances of a peaceful settlement in Korea have filled us with gloom. We still believe the old-fashioned doctrine that there is an analogy between diplomacy and a poker-game. Whether we like it to be so or not, the analogy arose out of some hundreds of years of experience of the way relations between nation-states actually work, and it still expresses some fundamental facts. Many sober observers in the U.S. are beginning to say that the Congressional investigation into the MacArthur dismissal is like displaying your hand in the middle of a poker-game; and we think this is a useful lesson. But at the moment we are more concerned about another curious practice in poker-playing. This is the unfortunate trick of proclaiming that you think you saw a corner of your opponent's hand.

It has evil consequences either way. If you are wrong in what you think you saw, your opponent knows you are misinformed, which gives him a good start towards winning the game. If you are right in what you say you think you saw, your opponent will say you were trying to cheat, and call off the game. If we wanted to discourage Moscow or Peking from making peace overtures, we think nothing would do it better than the assurance that every move would get banner-headlines in the newspapers. It is not by this means that delicate peace negotiations can be arranged.

We believe there is a very present chance that both Moscow and Peking are increasingly inclined to stop the fighting in Korea. We have always thought such a time would come, and it may now be near. But if this inclination is to be allowed to develop into a definite settlement, the diplomatic scene will have be arranged very carefully indeed; and the chances of success may well depend on absolute secrecy until the proper time. In the next few months a good deal of reticence on the part of governments and politicians might be a very great blessing.

A New French Review

A NEW "intellectual" French-language review has made its appearance in Canada and seems to have possibilities of permanence. *La Nouvelle Revue Canadienne* is edited by Pierre Daviault and a committee composed of René Garneau, J. P. Houle and Guy Sylvestre, and is to appear six times a year. A good deal of its second number, just out, is devoted to the late André Gide, so we can assume that it has no intention of detaching

—Castonguay

IN NEW *French review—Guy Sylvestre*

itself from the main current of French thought, of which indeed Mr. Sylvestre has been one of the chief propagandists in Canada since the foundation of the ill-fated but deserving *Gants du Ciel*. Mr. Sylvestre in an admirable article on Gide and the classic tradition places him with Valéry, Claudel, Proust and Péguy as the five great French writers of our time. E. K. Brown would have read with pleasure this tribute to a writer whose great virtue was his command of design, of plan, of pattern, and who "in an era of the triumph of facility and impressionism" attached supreme importance to mastery, craftsmanship and discipline.

The editor does a very useful and sensible job on the *"affaire Ti-Coq"*, in which he notes the break in the middle of the play, the ill-prepared transition from dramatic comedy to melodrama, and the shadowy character-drawing of Marie-Ange.

The Making of History

A VOLUME which can hardly be ignored by anyone who wishes to form a clear judgment on some of the most momentous issues before us today is "Seven Decisions That Shaped History" by Sumner Welles (Musson, $4), in which the former Under Secretary of State who served under Cordell Hull gives historical details and critical evaluations of seven of the chief policies for which Mr. Roosevelt was responsible. Some of these decisions are today attacked in many quarters as having led to the mess in which the world finds itself, notably those of 1944 and 1945 which enabled the Russians to make such startling acquisitions of territory. Mr. Welles recreates for us the atmosphere and the world conditions in which these decisions were arrived at, and shows pretty conclusively that nothing substantially better could have been hoped for. The trouble with all evaluations of recent past events is the ease with which men forget the limitations and embarrassments which hedged in their leaders at the time, and imagine that they were unfettered and free to take almost any course that suggested itself.

There is probably no country in which the position of a top diplomat is less enviable than it is in the United States. One wonders after reading this book that Mr. Welles had the courage to stay as long as he did, and that Mr. Acheson stays at all. Some of the events dealt with are particularly interesting to Canadians, especially those narrated in the chapter on the recognition of the Vichy Government, an action for which he makes out a convincing case.

Picketing Rights and Wrongs

LAST week in Toronto Chief Justice McRuer ruled that he could not grant an injunction against certain picketing operations merely on the ground that they were in furtherance of an illegal strike. The press reported the labor lawyers as being highly pleased with the decision, though it is not clear why they should have been, since the chief reason for it was the fact that the court was not the proper authority to determine whether the strike was legal or not. If a Labor Board were to declare a strike illegal it is still possible that picketing in support of it might be declared illegal also.

But Chief Justice McRuer did grant an injunction against the use by the picketers of certain picketing methods which are in themselves unlawful, such as threats and violence, and thus established a distinction between proper and improper kinds of picketing which has long been sorely needed. There will remain, of course, the difficulty of proving in court that the picketers did more than walk up and down outside the premises talking under their breath, that they did not accidentally trip and fall against the man whom they knocked down, and that the expression "Your wife will be sorry" was not a polite condolence rather than an intimation that something might happen to her.

Helping Europe to Unite

THERE is an immediate attraction about the idea of sending a parliamentary delegation from Canada to attend the embryo European parliament which calls itself the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and meets at Strasbourg. Most Canadians would be glad to encourage any movement which helps to bring Western Europe together, and there is some appeal in the idea that we should be present, at least, when European representatives talk about economic arrangements which might affect us quite closely. But Canada will be cautious about the invitation which Lord Layton, on behalf of the European Assembly, presented to the Speaker of the House of Commons last week.

To most Canadians the new web of international organizations which has sprung up in Western Europe is completely confusing; and this is neither surprising nor reprehensible. Most Europeans are baffled too. But the Council of Europe is essentially distinct from all the other organizations in that its Assembly is a collection of what we would call "private members of Parliament" from all the participating countries. Opposition as well as Government parties are represented. The Assembly has, therefore, the advantage that it is more representative than any meeting of Governments; with the corresponding disadvantage that it has no legislative power.

The idea of full European federation, which would turn this consultative assembly into a legislative parliament, has been very fully debated. It is not at the present time in the realm of practical politics. The United Kingdom is too dependent on its overseas connections to go into a full federation. Powerful elements in France and the Scandinavian countries are also opposed; and practically no one in Europe wants a federation without Britain and Scandinavia. The groping and sometimes confusing methods of the Council of Europe seem therefore to present the best

chance of developing an increasing European consciousness. For Britain, particularly, the path would be very much easier if her overseas associates in the Commonwealth also associated themselves with the Strasbourg Assembly.

This much it is easy to see. It is also possible to argue that Canadian participation might help forward the ideal of the North Atlantic community which Canada rightly cherishes. But this idea stops short at the thought of all the Commonwealth countries being present without the United States. It would be most unfortunate if Canada by rejecting the invitation, should discourage the architects of the Council of Europe; doubly so if we in any way hindered the separate attempts being made to establish an association of some sort between the European Assembly and the Congress of the U.S. We believe, therefore, that the wise course is probably to send a small delegation of MP's (and possibly some senators) to the Strasbourg meeting in September. They may go with their fingers crossed, but they will certainly help to keep us informed about European developments; and their presence should encourage a European development which may hold the seeds of much future good.

The Capital Plan

THE final and completed plan of Mr. Jacques Greber for the development of the national capital was presented to the Government last week by the Federal District Commission and will probably have been made public by the time these lines are read. It differs only in minor details from the interim plan presented two years ago. At the dinner at which it was presented, the leaders of all the national parties expressed the liveliest sympathy with the undertaking, which is not a matter for early realization, and may with unfavorable circumstances easily require another half-century and more for its completion.

We hope that a recent cartoon in these pages was not interpreted by any of our readers as implying that the FDC is now spending money which is sorely needed for defence. It is certainly not doing anything of the kind. It is no matter for criticism that the Commission should be going on with its work of keeping the grounds of government properties at Ottawa in condition, of controlling the location and design of new governmental and other buildings when they are within the scope of the plan, and of preventing the establishment of new obstacles to the eventual carrying out of the Greber design.

The populated area of Ottawa and Hull took on its present character during a period of a century in most of which the effective influences were those of the horse-and-buggy and railway era in transportation and the lumber industry and unrestricted private enterprise in building. We now face the era of the motor and airplane in transportation and of a considerable measure of control and unification in building design. There is no question of building a new Ottawa or even any large part of a new Ottawa, nor of a new Hull. There is the question of reconciling the new building within those areas to the requirements of a modern motor-and-airplane city, with adequate zoning controls (under the authority of the respective Provinces) and with the railways removed to a reasonable distance from the government centre. We hope that the fact that very little money can be spent on this work for the next few years will not diminish the interest and pride of every Canadian, wherever domiciled, in the urban district on both sides of the Ottawa River which is *his* national capital and the embodiment of the national life of *his* country.

The National Periodicals

by B. K. Sandwell

THE producers of national periodical publications are among the very few producers of any kind of commodity in Canada who enjoy neither an advantage in the shape of a supply of cheap native raw materials nor a tariff protection to mitigate the competition of larger-scale mass producers in the United States. No Canadian industry is exposed to more vigorous competition, and none is at a greater disadvantage in dealing with it.

—Nakash

B. K. SANDWELL

What we have said above applies to the national periodicals, but not to the local periodicals. The local periodical enjoys automatic protection in its own locality. An Orillia newspaper is bought, and advertised in, by the people of Orillia because it gives the news of Orillia and reaches the buyers in Orillia as no other newspaper can do. The three daily newspapers of Toronto do not suffer from competition by newspapers in Buffalo or New York. Their circulation and advertising would not be materially affected if the circulation of American periodicals in Toronto and vicinity were stopped altogether or were doubled.

The corresponding protection enjoyed by the national periodicals on account of their specific Canadian quality is comparatively small and is far more than offset by their disadvantages as against the great American popular magazines. Some of these magazines, although owned in the United States and dependent mainly on United States readership, devote a certain amount of their space to Canadian topics (viewed usually through American eyes), and a few even get out "Canadian editions", some of which are physically though not editorially produced in Canada. But they all, for a great many Canadian readers, outvie the native Canadian product because of the relatively enormous sums which they can spend on editorial and production costs. They have their base in a country with eleven times Canada's population and many more times Canada's wealth.

The American Flood

The only thing that Canada's national periodicals can do better than these American periodicals is to treat Canadian subjects from a Canadian standpoint. But a great many Canadians are not aware of any great need for specifically Canadian reading matter about these subjects. They are, quite naturally, much interested in the affairs of the great Republic to the south, which are probably more portentous and more picturesque than the affairs of our own Dominion, and when they have read two or three American weeklies or monthlies they feel that they have done their duty by the continent on which they live.

These are the fundamental and inescapable disadvantages of the Canadian national periodical press. But they are added to by almost every conceivable device of legislation, and they are about to be further added to by an increase in the postal rates which will affect the distribution of Canadian magazines much more than that of United States magazines. The whole situation was put exhaustively before the Massey Commission many months ago, and will, it can safely be assumed, be the subject of extensive discussion and probably extensive recommendations in the report of that body which will shortly be in the hands of Parliament and the public. It seems regrettable that a rather far-reaching addition to the difficulties of the Canadian national periodicals could not have been deferred until this report was available and the situation could be considered as a whole.

But there is one peculiar disadvantage imposed on the publishers of national periodicals who send out their product from Ontario, in the shape of the prohibition against the publication of product advertising of any alcoholic beverage. There would be no objection to this prohibition if it applied to all the reading matter circulated in Ontario, so that the competitive position of the Ontario-published periodicals would be unaffected. But that is of course impossible. Ontario is flooded, and every other Province with similar legislation is flooded, with periodicals which carry product advertising of alcoholic beverages, and which derive advertising revenue (which they spend largely on increased service to the reader) from their ability to convey such advertising to the readers of Ontario and the other Provinces. Ontario is in effect actually bonussing the production of national periodicals in other Provinces and in another country.

Ontario, with nearly half of the English-speaking population of Canada, with a much larger proportion of its wealth, educational facilities, book publishing activity and general culture, is obviously the natural centre for the publication of national periodicals, and has always enjoyed the lion's share of that industry. It may easily lose that position because of the heavy handicap which it imposes on the producers of such periodicals in competition with those who carry on the same production outside of its borders.

The Ontario prohibition of product advertising of alcoholic beverages does not in the slightest degree protect the Ontario reader from seeing such advertising. It merely turns over to outside-of-Ontario publishers a large revenue which it keeps out of the hands of those who continue to publish in Ontario. It is the product of a mental attitude on the subject of alcohol which dates back to the Prohibition Era, and which has been abandoned in practically every other aspect.

Song to Joe

"A U.S. psychiatrist, who worked with Russian psychiatrists in the examination of Nazi war criminals, claimed last night that not only were the Russian psychiatrists 'mental cases', but the whole Russian nation was neurotic."—News item.

BELIEVE *me, if all those aspersions are true*
In the papers that come to my house,
And you're driving your people collectively bats—
Then you must be a bit of a louse.

You would still be adored (as this moment you aren't
In the West, where you've earned most men's hates)
If you'd only admit that you've bungled your job
And fork over your debt to the States.

You exhibit the symptoms of mental disease
With your hostile and daggers-drawn pose,
And your minions at meetings discussing world peace
Are suspicious, resistant, morose.

Very likely your nation's neurosis is due
To the pressure of debts that you owe:
So repay all the millions purloined for lend-lease
And perhaps all your symptoms will go.

J. E. P.

—Jim Lynch

GILSON: *In France he was a national resource.*

IT WAS NEWS IN PARIS —NOT IN TORONTO

World-Famed Institute of Mediaeval Studies Flourishes But Causes No Local Ripple

by Morley Callaghan

ON THE WAY through Queen's Park one spring evening I stopped and looked eastward toward St. Michael's College and that stone building which was the Mediaeval Institute. There was a light in the great library window and lights in the windows of the upper floors.

In my walks through the park it had often struck me as being odd that in Toronto there should be a world centre for studying the life and thought of the Middle Ages. Students from all over America came to that building, and some of them were now in the library with its forty thousand books and its ancient manuscripts; some would be in the palaeography room deciphering, some would be looking at the microfilms of manuscripts that were cultural monuments, some might even be studying those only surviving copies of the works of Thierry of Chartres and Ulrich of Strasbourg.

These students had come to Toronto, of all places, to explore the secret of the Christian past that they might know what had happened to them and society. In their imagination they were learning to live in that lusty, lyrical, all too human and yet God-haunted Gothic world of Europe before the fifteenth century.

THE OTHER DAY an American professor, not a Catholic, talking about the Hutchins influence on American education, had said, "He was trying to do at Chicago what your Mediaeval Institute is probably doing more soundly here in Toronto but with so little fanfare." It was true. And that Toronto should have a world centre for the understanding of mediaeval life had always fascinated me.

But that was not why I had stopped that night to look at their lighted windows and reflect. In one of those rooms was a man named Etienne Gilson, a philosopher, a historian of the mediaeval period. He was a member of the Collège de France and for some twenty years he had been the director of the Institute, spending so many months at Toronto and so many months at Harvard, and then returning to France. And now he had shocked some of the great intellectuals of France.

There had been a furore in the intellectual French press. Gilson had said goodbye to France; he was going to spend the rest of his days in Toronto working with the students of the Institute that he had fathered and made great. He had been accused of abandoning France at a time of cultural crisis in her history. Even a man like François Mauriac, the great novelist, whom he would surely admire, had reproached him. The French put the same high value on their great scholars and men of letters that we do on our nickel mines; Gilson was one of their national resources.

Not all the French intellectuals had misunderstood him. Jacques Maritain was able to see that Gilson was one of the great missionaries that France had given to Christianity, and a missionary possessed of a dream can hardly be expected to stay at home. The dream that had been shaped in Gilson's heart had taken the form of this Institute in Toronto.

But the Frenchman who had reproached Gilson would surely get ironic enjoyment out of this fact; what was sad news for France wasn't news at all in Toronto, the city Gilson had chosen.

IT HAD ALWAYS been mystifying that Toronto people were so unaware of the distinction and authority of their Mediaeval Institute. Intellectuals of my acquaintance had always looked at the place with a surprised aloofness. They seemed to be asking if the men of the Institute weren't simply trying to bring a dead past to life again. This attitude was understandable. It had been my own attitude some twenty years ago when the Institute had been founded by the Basilians of St. Michael's, with the Rev. Henry Carr as its first president.

At that time they seemed to be offering the blueprint of a dream that could never have much reality in the modern world. They began in one of the old houses on Elmsley Place. Dr. Gilson, who was then at Harvard, and Dr. Gerald Phelan, who had been at Louvain, were to be the directors. The students were to acquire first a training in the life of the Middle Ages by studying its literature, the language, the canon law, theology, liturgy and palaeography, and then ap-

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—Newton for CP

THE FUTURE? *Civil Defence students learn disaster rescue drill in CD Training School near Ottawa.*

SECRET LIST OF TARGET AREAS

CIVIL DEFENCE: Are We Doing Enough?

by Michael Barkway

IN FEBRUARY, 1942, Major-General F. F. Worthington arrived at Debert, Nova Scotia, to take command of the 4th Division of the Canadian Army. The 4th Div. had been trained as infantry; General Worthington's job was to convert it into an armored division. His first move was to grab 130 tanks which were sitting on the dockside at Halifax waiting for shipment. The only men in the division who knew how to drive a tank were General Worthington himself and his principal staff officer.

Soon a third officer was found at Camp Borden with tank experience: these three had to train the whole division.

Each of them took three NCO's for four days' solid work. Each of these nine then took another three trainees. In twelve days 144 men knew the six essential facts about a tank; and so on. By this principle the 4th Div. was trained.

In November, 1948, General Worthington was appointed Federal Coordinator of Civil Defence. This time he found no one in Canada—no one at all, including himself—who knew anything about the subject. "We simply hadn't a clue," he says. He started by informing himself. He visited all the European countries with experience of last-war bombing. He discussed Canadian problems with the provincial governments and the U.S. authorities. He attended the U.K. Government's civil defence staff school.

By the beginning of this year General Worthington had his equivalent for the three men of the 4th Div. who could drive tanks: a small nucleus of people who knew enough about civil defence to instruct others.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Arthur Croteau started a series of federal civil defence forums at Hull in January this year. They were attended by provincial and municipal representatives from across Canada. The men and women who attended may still not be experts. But they have helped to hammer out a Canadian plan for civil defence.

Now Colonel Croteau is holding the second of three 3-week general courses at the CD Technical School at Connaught Ranges near Ottawa*. Each of them takes 30 people. Quebec was given nine places at the first course; it gave all nine to Montreal. While the course was in progress Brigadier Guy Gauvreau, Montreal's civil defence director, was advertising in the local papers for volunteers to undergo instruction. His nine key instructors left the Connaught Ranges school on May 25; on May 28 they each started instructing a group in Montreal. If each instructs ten volunteers, Montreal will soon have 99 volunteer-instructors ready to instruct others.

VOLUNTEERS for all kinds of CD work will be needed all over Canada. Windsor and Sault Ste. Marie and some other places have already got long lists of them waiting. But there's not much the volunteers can do till there is some one to train them. And the training system, the nucleus of instructors, is growing all the time. But it started very recently, from scratch.

Besides training, the essentials for a CD system are organization and equipment. It's of very partial use to train volunteers unless you have got —or at least know you are on the way to getting—an organization to fit them into. There's still a lot of work to do on this at all levels.

The Federal Government is running its schools. It's preparing both general and specialized guides and handbooks of information. It's beginning to lay in essential CD equipment. It's got the suitable experts working out plans of communications and transport and so on. But this planning will only get down to the municipal level if the provincial and municipal authorities do their part. Montreal and Windsor are probably the most advanced municipalities in CD planning. British Columbia and Nova Scotia are tops among the provinces. Ontario still has no full-time Civil Defence Coordinator. Ottawa is the only large city with no CD Director.

*First course ended May 25; second starts June 2.

Take a look at the agreed master-plan to which everyone is working—where people are working at all on CD.

With the highest military advice Ottawa has prepared its list of target areas. It's secret: there is no particular reason for telling the enemy just where we will be most ready to meet attack. But Ottawa has told each province which points it considers most dangerous. Some of the provinces will add other target-areas. Alberta, for example, was told that it had—from the federal point of view—one target area. But no government in Alberta could work on any list that didn't include at least Edmonton and Calgary.

So each province has its list of target-areas, with some of them getting federal priority too. Round each of these targets, the plan calls for a "cushion" or "support" area of about 50 miles radius. The support area for Ottawa, for example, would take in places like Smiths Falls, Carleton Place, Almonte, Arnprior. Outside the support areas, each surrounding a potential target, the rest of the country is considered a "reception area". Each reception area will plan primarily in support of a specified target, but it will have to be ready to help with any place that gets bombed. The country round the Head of the Lakes, for example, will plan to assist Fort William and Port Arthur. But its help might be needed if Toronto or Hamilton got bombed.

The next thing that's needed is a full survey of target, support and reception areas. The ideal target survey shows where all the sewers and watermains and other underground installations are; what types of building there are in each zone; hospitals, fire stations, telephone exchanges; the number of people likely to be concentrated in the area at any time of day. An estimate can be made of potential casualties and damage.

FROM this estimate, you can know how much help you must find in the support and reception areas: how many beds for casualties; how much shelter for homeless; how much auxiliary equipment for fire-fighting and rescue work; how much transport for casualties; what medical supplies; what emergency food supplies.

You can also divide the target-areas into subdivisions and zones for CD purposes. You can locate your control centres, giving each of them

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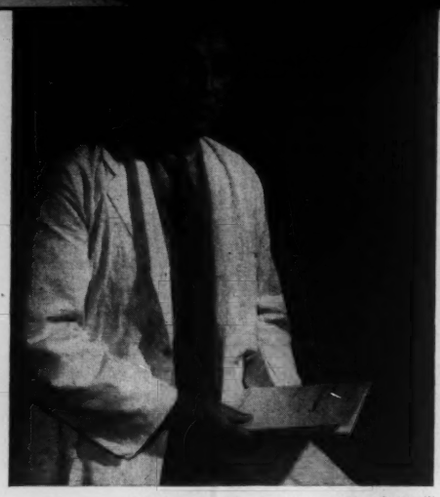
"CASUALTY STREET": *Training at Connaught.*
—CP



—Nott & Merrill

DR. BEST: *Coach of a crack scientific team.*

NEW STEP IN RESEARCH AND TEACHING

IT DIDN'T END WITH INSULIN

by Hal Tracey

PROBABLY no Canadian ever spent a larger percentage of his life bathed in the glare of the spotlight of fame than Dr. Charles H. Best, Director of the University of Toronto's Banting and Best Department of Medical Research. When he was 22, Best found himself suddenly shot to fame, along with Dr. Frederick Banting, because of their discovery of insulin. Now 52, he has spent most of his life in the limelight ever since.

He could have rested on his laurels on the strength of his work with Banting, but fortunately for Canada, such a life would never have suited so active a scientist as Dr. Best. He found Science a pleasant mistress to serve, and he chose to consolidate the place gained by Canada in the forefront of the world's research on insulin.

Today, he leads a crack team of scientists as—in his own words—"playing coach." The team's work on insulin and the dietary problems directly connected with it has received world acclaim. Then a research team headed by Dr. Best discovered how to turn out heparin in usable form—a great victory in the battle against thrombosis. Equally important has been research into choline which combats cirrhosis of the liver. An earlier Best discovery was histaminase, an enzyme that destroys histamine in the body.

To extend facilities for research and teaching provided by the Banting Institute, the Charles H. Best Institute will soon be erected beside it, connected with it by a tunnel and a fifth storey bridge.

In charge will be Dr. Best himself. He hopes that there will be less—not more—administrative work for him to attend to after the new building is finished. He will have an office and his own laboratory on the fifth floor, where he can continue the research work still his primary concern.

"I still get the most satisfaction from reading a paper on scientific research," said Dr. Best last week. "Today's scientist would be lost without occasional meetings with other scientists to keep him up to date on new developments."

PRACTISING what he preaches, Dr. Best recently made a six-week tour of South American countries. He had an opportunity to observe first-hand the effects of insulin and other dietary factors developed by the University of Toronto research team. From hundreds of South Americans he heard *"Gracias senor!"* for his discoveries—all eloquently expressed. He was made an honorary member of six national medical societies, and received honorary degrees from three universities —Chile, Uruguay, and San Marcos in Lima, oldest university in the western hemisphere. He also officiated at the opening of a private medical institution in Cordova, and was shown, on a trip high in the Andes, results of studies on high altitude and under-nutrition.

Accompanied by his wife, he visited Panama, Lima, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Cordova, Uruguay, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. He delivered dozens of lectures on insulin, cirrhosis of the liver and heparin, and was acclaimed widely by the South American press.

DR. BEST, an enthusiastic footballer and baseball player during his younger days, is still in good physical trim—a factor that allows him to maintain a rigorous pace with which many of his juniors have trouble keeping up. A balding, heavy-set man with a pleasant sense of humor, he exudes a quiet and modest self-confidence.

On his South American tour, Dr. Best took several color photographs, which served a double purpose. He uses the pictures obtained to prepare lectures, and photography is also a pleasant hobby. The results of another hobby, oil painting, he will take with him when he moves to the new building. They now grace his office walls on the fifth floor of the Banting Institute. His interest in painting was shared by Sir Frederick Banting, but oddly enough, they never took joint sketching trips.

Although Dr. Best was born in Maine, he considers himself Canadian: both parents are natives of King's County, NS, and he married a girl from St. Andrews, NB, and U of T graduate. They have two sons. He had just attained his BA in physiology and biochemistry when he was invited to work with Banting on the research leading to the discovery of insulin in 1921.

It was Best who took over the problem of production of insulin in quantities sufficient to meet medical needs, and he was in charge of production at the Connaught Laboratories of the University of Toronto until he took over Banting's post as director of the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research after Banting's plane-crash death in 1941.

He received his MA in 1922, MD in 1925—both from the University of Toronto—and DSc from the University of London in 1928. Since accepting Banting's post, he has refused many tempting offers from the U.S, affirming his faith in the future of Canadian medicine.

THE NEW BUILDING, like the Banting Institute, will be a compromise between research and teaching, with heavier emphasis on research. This will allow for extension of the facilities now on hand, in the main, with some new features.

The man who absorbs many headaches connected with planning the new building is Campbell R. Cowan, self-termed "gadgeteer". Comptroller of the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research, he solves many of the mechanical problems connected with research. These include development of a mechanical heart, and design and construction of an exposure meter for color film. (A feature of the new building dear to his heart is a machine shop in the basement for building specialized equipment.)

In addition to Dr. Best's lab and office, the fifth floor will have a chemical laboratory. On the fourth floor will be a histological laboratory and a library. A "cold room", photographic facilities and apparatus for virus tests will be on

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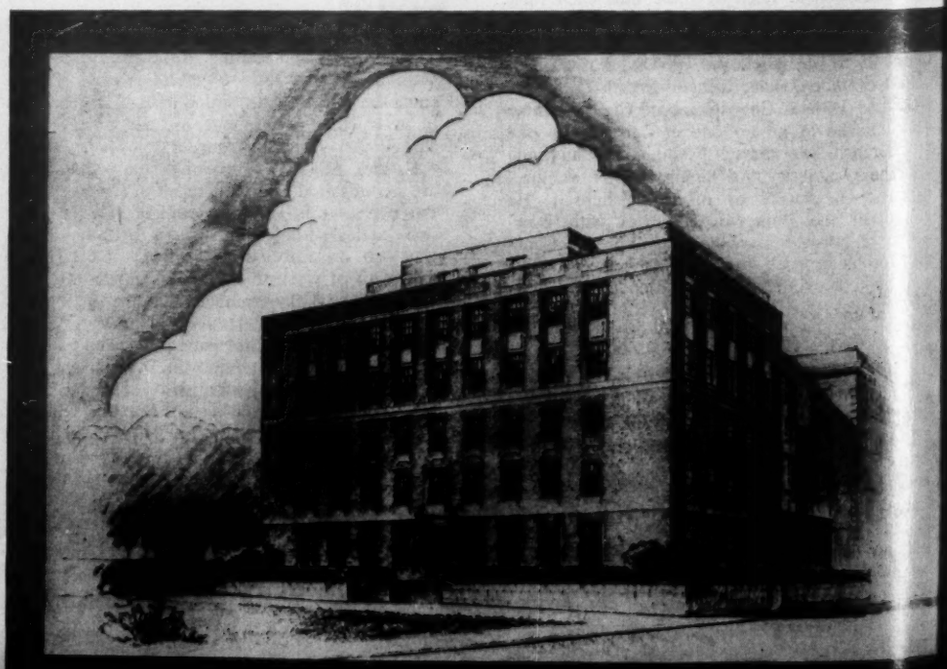
BEST INSTITUTE *as it will appear from the corner of College Street and Queen's Park when finished.*

—Mathers and Haldenby



PEOPLE

TRAIL-BLAZERS

■ A car that once roared through Winnipeg with what was then reckless abandon now roars down Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, at an equally reckless, all-out 45 mph. Far from being called "new fangled," it is gazed at reverently after 41 years of life. This 1911 Willys Overland is owned by **Sgt. Grant McConnell** who has driven it, in summertime, since 1945. His uncle bought the car in Winnipeg in 1910 for $1,800 and drove it till 1923. It has clocked up 15,500 miles and does 25 miles to the gallon. It now has electric instead of acetylene lights, an electric horn, and, at the suggestion of Winnipeg police, a windshield wiper and rear view mirror. After being posted to the RCAF station at Edmonton, the airframe technician had his buggy sent too.

—CP

NEW CAR *on Edmonton roads is 1911 Overland, well known in Winnipeg.*

■ Although their names are not generally known, **Drs. Ford Connell** and **Eldon Boyd** of Kingston, Ont., "are truly two of the pioneers of sulfa drugs." So said **Dr. Austin Smith,** editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in his home town of Belleville, Ont., last week. They were two of the first to have made use of these drugs in Canada, he said, and their research at Queen's University popularized the drugs.

■ "Canadians should remember that the H-weapon of Communism is not the H-Bomb, but Hunger," said **John Diefenbaker** (PC, Lake Centre), addressing a banquet at Blenheim, Ont., for crippled children. "Empty stomachs cannot be fed by promises of parliamentary government and democracy. Hungry stomachs must be fed and if we don't and the Communists can deliver the goods, they will take over these hunger-ridden countries."

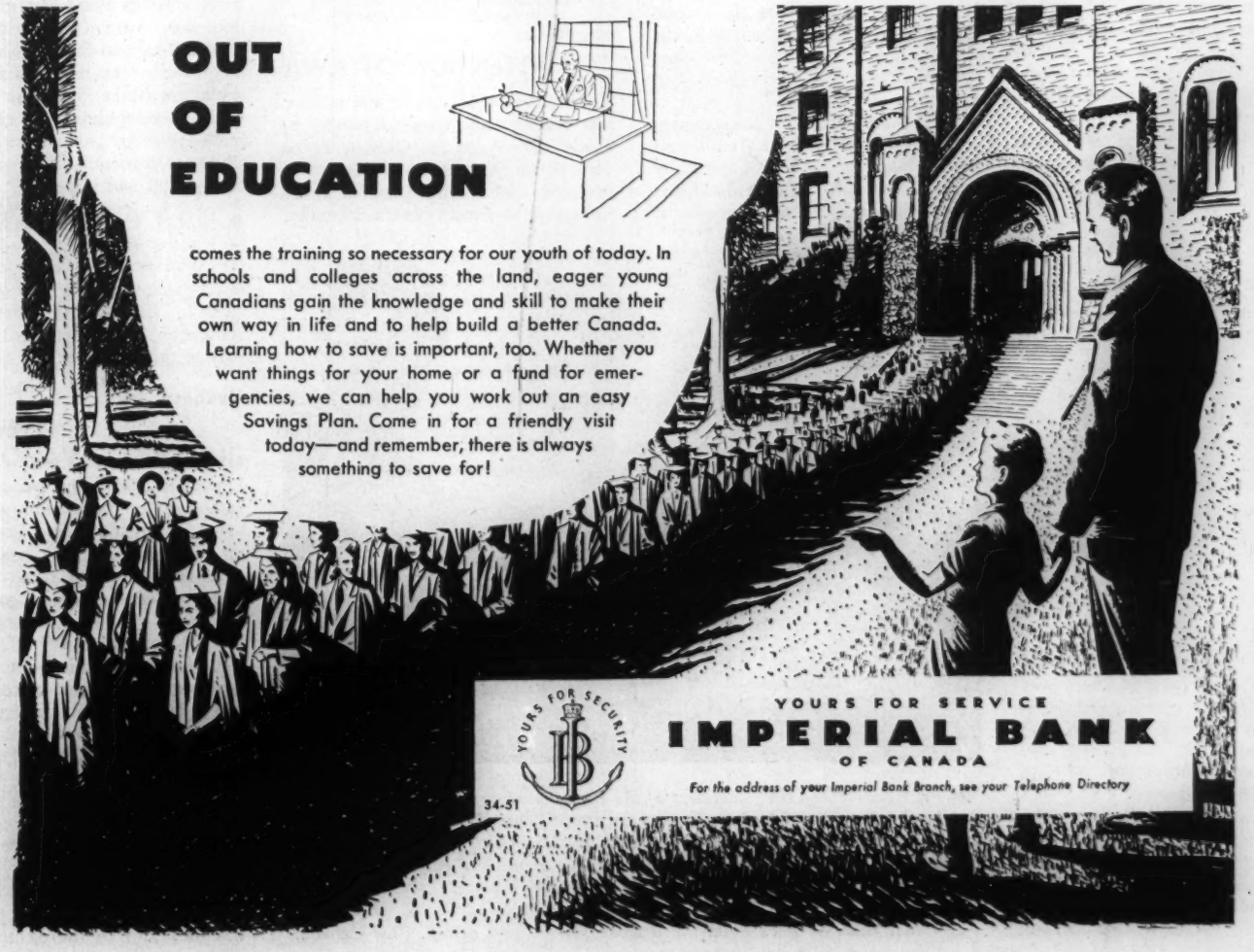
■ **Dr. Edward Johnson,** former General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company and now Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto, thinks it is far better to be a courageous fool than an angel with cold feet. Speaking last week to the Rotary Club in Toronto, he urged Canadian planners to work, not for tomorrow, but for the year 2000. And not to make small plans. "In small plans, there is no magic to stir men's blood."

Regarding Canada's musical future, he said: " I want to make Toronto a musical centre, Ontario a musical province and Canada a singing country."

■ BC's **"Red Shirts"** now number over 20,000. Officially they're Junior Forest Wardens, wearing red shirts and green berets. They work in close collaboration with their nearest Fire Ranger in a constant effort to keep BC's forests green. The group was started in the dry 30's by the Canadian Forestry Association. The boys range from 10 to 16 years and are appointed by their teachers according to interest and as a result of contests, two wardens to every 100 pupils. High spot in the year-round training is two weeks at a camp at Lighthouse Park, West Vancouver, where the boys get actual experience in handling fire-fighting equipment.

—NFB

RED SHIRT *Stan Spong uses Abney level to determine height of trees.*


OUT OF EDUCATION
comes the training so necessary for our youth of today. In schools and colleges across the land, eager young Canadians gain the knowledge and skill to make their own way in life and to help build a better Canada. Learning how to save is important, too. Whether you want things for your home or a fund for emergencies, we can help you work out an easy Savings Plan. Come in for a friendly visit today—and remember, there is always something to save for!
YOURS FOR SECURITY
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IMPERIAL BANK
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For the address of your Imperial Bank Branch, see your Telephone Directory

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Canada:

BRIGADE

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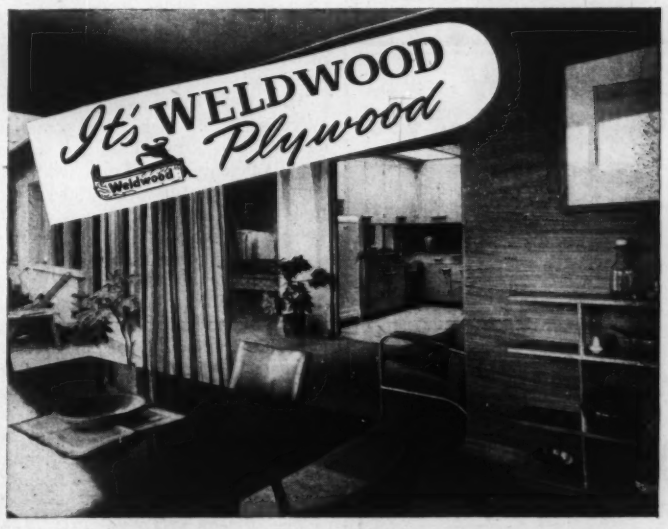

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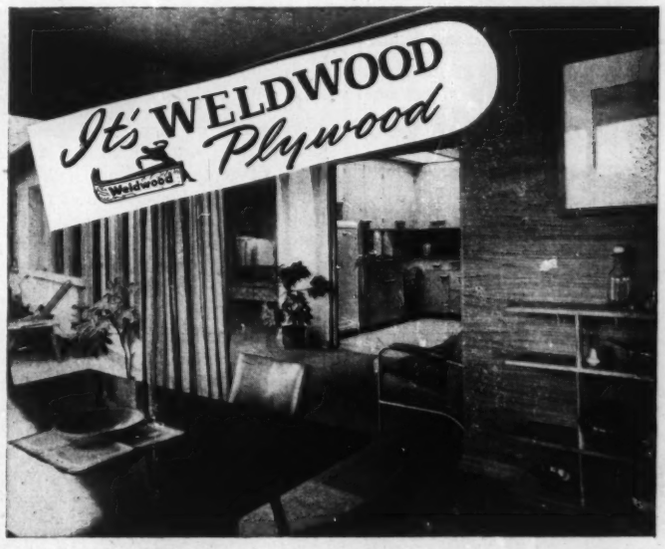

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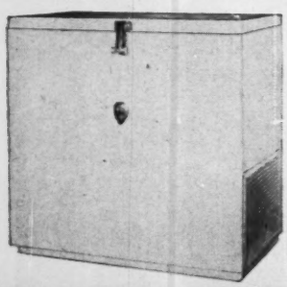

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RED RIVER RUNS NORTH—by Vera Kelsey—*Musson*—$3.95.

HERE ARE TWO very dissimilar books having to do with the same region—Manitoba—that colorful and lively province about which, for some reason, surprisingly few good accounts have been written.

"Manitoba Roundabout" is essentially a guide-book: an informal, gossipy account of the expeditions which Mr. and Mrs. Harrington made through their province. Their starting-point for each of their journeys is, of course, Winnipeg, the hub of the great wheel along whose spokes they travel — North to Lake Winnipeg, Hudson Bay and Churchill, West along the Assiniboine and on to the Duck Mountain Reserve, East to the lake district and the Ontario border. Mrs. Harrington is surely one of the most observant travellers who ever thumbed a road map; she misses very little and she fills her book with a pleasant and amiable hodge-podge of history, geography, local color and personal reminiscence. It makes most agreeable reading and provides a valuable study of information about the Province and its people. There are about forty excellent photographs by Richard Harrington.

Miss Kelsey's book is a history: the exciting and dramatic history of the river that brought the English to the Middle West, nourished and enriched them and finally gave them the resources to undermine the foundations of French colonialism in North America.

The Red River Valley attracted every breed of men, from fanatical idealists like Louis Riel and adventurers of genius like Lord Selkirk to ambitious, hard-headed traders like John Jacob Astor and James J. Hill. The relentless rivalries of commercial and political pressure-groups rocked the valley for decades, caught the industrious settlers, as always, in the middle of the squeeze but nonetheless laid the foundations of an agrarian prosperity unequalled on the Continent.

Miss Kelsey writes with style: her prose is brisk and pungent and her account reads like a lively novel.
—*J. L. W.*

GBS AS HE WAS

THIRTY YEARS WITH G.B.S.—by Blanche Patch—*Longmans, Green*—$3.00.

THE PRINCE of Condé might have extended his remark, "No man is a hero to his *valet de chambre*," to include "his private secretary." GBS was not a hero to Blanche Patch, not even primarily an international celebrity, nor one of the first minds of the "modern" period. It is not, obviously, that she does not think these things of him. It is just that their assessment lies outside the scope of her book.

It is a series of essays about her career with him, arranged under convenient headings such as, "Where We Worked," "He Takes His Pen to Sea,"

—RH

LYN HARRINGTON

"Fobbing Them Off," all of them suggesting a list that originated in the publisher's office and not in her own attempts to organize her material. Under these headings Miss Patch simply writes all she can remember and when she is written out she moves onto the next topic. The stories, description of his habits, quotations from his unpublished letters and speeches do not, in themselves, distinguish the book from any other collection of Shavianecdotes. But her point-of-view makes it uniquely valuable.

Miss Patch is an artless writer who refuses what might in a less artless person have been an enormous temptation to shape the material, to surround her words with an aura that 30 years of intimate association might give them. Instead, she presents a portrait of Shaw that is candid, not always rewarding, but never soiled by personal aggrandizement.

Sometimes she breaks off in a discussion of a point about GBS and his household to tell us about the way things were done in her own family (her father was a country clergyman).

—RH

RICHARD HARRINGTON

In view of her subject, her family cannot possibly interest us. But even while we skip, we realize that the intrusion reveals a valuable honesty. Miss Patch is not stealing the limelight but only making it clear that she felt Shaw had a right to his individuality but that he did not live outside the mainstream of human behavior nor that it was above comparison, absolute and exemplary. This refusal to apotheosize has a peculiar charm and even a kind of authority.

She ventures to say very little about her estimate of his work. Though she says she was the first person ever to read some of the plays, she shrugs it off by saying that when typing them she could never really take in their meaning. Her book has been seared by critics especially British reviewers, as by one who was incapable of grasping the Shavian greatness. But this is never proved, the point is never really raised. As his guardian angel, interference-runner, detail-arranger and even adviser, Blanche Patch developed a respect and affection for GBS. This shows clearly in her book: but her feelings arose from a constant awareness of her place. Even though the deity has left the temple, she is still aware of it. The result is an honest, entertaining, interesting book with an objectivity that is a clear crystalline result of common sense.
—*M.B.*

THE OLD LAGS

MY SIX CONVICTS—by Donald Powell Wilson—*Clarke, Irwin*—$4.50.

LIFE behind bars seems to be no more routine than life outside: the emotions of the men imprisoned are sharpened by their tense situations, anything can happen—and does. This psychologist reports convincingly from the inside because, unlike most scientific visitors to "pens", he gained the confidence of a group of upper level criminals.

When in the 1930's the United States Public Health Service decided to investigate the psychological aspects of drug addiction, Dr. Wilson picked six men to help him with the preliminary testing, tabulating of scores, etc. His report on his assistants and his three year tenure is as exciting as a novel (although some "cons" may think he was somewhat naïve). Imprisonment and emotional stability, crime, penology, the penitentiary grapevine— all are discussed in simple language.

While contributing to criminology and penology, Dr. Wilson makes his readers laugh telling about the queer types he encountered and their contrived shenanigans. For example, an operation scar was a mark of distinction, but many unable to get an appendectomy settled for a circumcision and exhibited the scar proudly. When Wilson expressed a wish for an Ediphone recorder, his assistants obligingly smuggled one in; it had been stolen from a warehouse hundreds of miles away. One disturbing creature, even for a psychologist, was a massive black man with occult powers. He was an escape artist, a yogi, a mystic and a hypnotist. He once mass-hypnotized the entire epileptic section of the psychopathic ward for two days.—*J. Y.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA AND IRAN

Soviets Move to Limit the War in Korea Still Seek to Screen Action in Iran

by **Willson Woodside**

ONE of the difficulties in trying to figure out what the Soviets are up to is that we don't think in the same way they do. Another is that, while they can learn almost everything about our position, on which we base our actions, they keep us as much in the dark as possible about their own situation.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

Take for example *Pravda's* big play for Senator Edwin Johnson's suggestion for a ceasefire in Korea on the anniversary of the war, June 25. I would have thought that the Soviets must be very anxious to keep our attention distracted from Iran during the coming critical months when, it would seem, they have an excellent chance to carry off the bacon there; and that Korea was the chosen distraction.

But there are persistent stories that the Soviets have been around, here and there, putting out feelers for a ceasefire in Korea. What is behind this? It has seemed that the Soviets were pleased to have a major part of the U.S. Army and a large part of the U.S. Air Force tied down in a campaign of attrition in Korea. But perhaps the Soviets have become alarmed by the explosion of MacArthurite sentiment for "getting this war over with" by going after Communist China and carrying the air war into Manchuria.

It may well be that the Soviets are afraid that Mao's Communist regime would not stand up under the shock of a wider war with the U.S.; and that they shy away from a test of strength with the U.S. Air Force, which the spread of the air war to Manchuria would almost certain precipitate.

Clearly the Soviets have toyed with the idea of fighting an air war from North Korean bases, hoping to leave Manchuria free from attack and the Soviet Far East not directly implicated. Quite possibly they thought they could get away with the device of "volunteer" airmen, mainly Soviet, but with some Chinese and perhaps some Czech or German Communists. About the time the Soviets might have begun to plan such a game, UN support for the Americans in Korea was at its lowest point. But now the MacArthur case has brought this outburst of American sentiment for bringing the Korean War to a decision, and "going it alone" if the UN and the active allies in Korea don't feel like going along.

The result has been a gingering-up of the UN and a general toughening-up of the allies in Korea, in the hope of averting the full MacArthur policy. And this, together with the terrific plastering of the repaired North Korean airfields, may have given the Soviets second thoughts. It would take a major effort, comprising jet fighter and heavy anti-aircraft protection, to keep North Korean bases open, from which to bomb U.S.-UN bases in South Korea.

The same scale of effort would be needed to fight from Manchurian bases; and though better dispersal could be secured there, Manchurian industries and railways would then come under attack, and the main supply route for China, and for this battle theatre, from Siberia, might be cut. And still the Soviets would not be able to hit at the "privileged sanctuary" of the U.S. Air Force in Japan, without bringing retaliation against the sanctuary of the Soviet Air Force, in the USSR.

Soviet Calculations

It may be for some such reasons, and because they see the Korean War in danger of getting out of hand, that the Soviets now seem to be pressing for a ceasefire. They may figure that negotiations can be dragged out long enough to give them the time they need in Iran. And they show a particular interest in Senator Johnson's provision that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea by the end of the year. It would not be surprising if the Soviets felt confident that Communism would thrive better than democracy in the ruins of Korea; and that once the UN armies are out of Korea it would take a major decision to put these back again, while they will be free to build up their whole Communist apparatus again, north of the 38th Parallel.

In any case, we have this welcome possibility that the Korean War may be ended soon. The Chinese must soon be convinced that they haven't the power to expel the UN forces, as they were led to believe they could from their initial sweeping success last December. And, either because Mao was insistent on doing this on his own, or because Stalin wouldn't chance the widening of the war, the Chinese ground troops have not been provided with the artillery, tank and plane support which might have proven decisive.

Of course, if peace prospects do open up in Korea, the Soviets will do their utmost to occupy us in ceasefire negotiations, peace conference negotiations, demands for Formosa and for Chinese Communist admission to the UN, and for Chinese and Soviet participation in the Japanese peace treaty. There need be little doubt that the Soviets would prove just as exasperating as they have in every other conference to date, and that for months a Korean armistice would appear a very shaky affair.

All this might seem to the Soviets to offer sufficient distraction in the coming months from their game in Iran, while freeing their hands for military moves, should these be judged necessary. It is probably no coincidence that *Pravda's* new enthusiasm for a ceasefire in Korea comes just at a time when the British Government is known to be seriously considering the use of troops to defend the huge properties of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. It is taken almost for granted that if the British move into the south of Iran, the Soviets will invoke their 1921 treaty and move into the north.

—International

WHAT'S DOING *Here? Soviet UN Delegate Malik listens to Iran's Entezam. Way things are going in Teheran, Soviets will be talking, Iranians listening.*

—International

HARD THRUSTS *by combat teams such as this promise big fruits as UN forces in Korea strike to cut off Chinese left off balance by abortive offensive.*

The Importance of Iran

After the experience with Berlin and Korea, it must be accepted that a threat of world war could arise swiftly in this area, the strategic crossroads of Asia, Europe and Africa, where the world's greatest store of oil is in the hands of weak and turbulent countries. So important is this oil to the industrial and military power of the Atlantic Pact countries, and so great an addition would it make to the power of the Soviets, that it is hard to believe the West could give it up without a fight.

The immediate threat is one of a loss of the oil of Iran to Britain, and not its acquisition by the Soviet Union. The Abadan refinery is at sea-level, at the head of the Persian Gulf, and the oil is moved away by tanker from there, most of it through Suez to Britain. It would be a difficult task to construct a pipeline to carry the oil northwards over the Iranian mountains to the Soviet Union; and very little could be carried that way by railway tank car.

So for the present the only way the Soviets could get hold of the entire Iranian output would be to seize the whole Middle Eastern area as far as Suez, and carry the oil by tanker through the Dardanelles. (If they wanted to be really smart, they would wait until Anglo-Iranian completed its projected 34-inch pipeline from Abadan to the Mediterranean coast of Syria, and then make their grab.)

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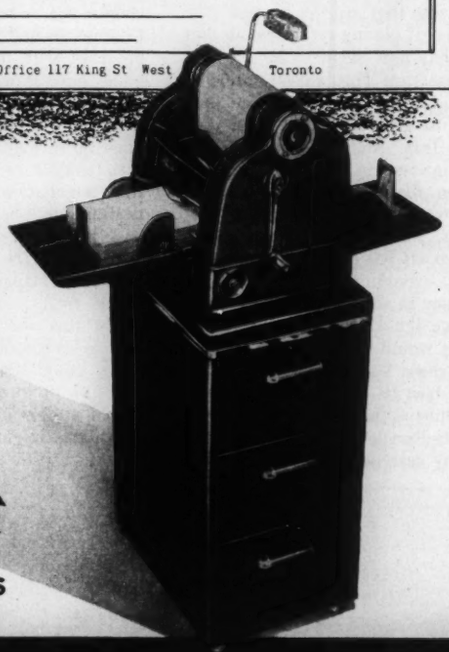

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whatever of the oil flowing to the Soviets, the day it stops flowing to the British. And there is no doubt that the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has counted a great deal, during its negotiations for a new contract, on the fact that the Iranian Government could not simply turn around and offer the oil to the Soviets, and had no tanker fleet or marketing organization with which it could place the oil on the world market.

Indeed, the Company went much further and counted implicitly on the fact that its Persian employees having shown so little technical aptitude, the Teheran authorities were bound to recognize that they just couldn't run this vast and complicated enterprise by themselves, and would "come to their senses" when they thought it over. The only thing which could spoil this argument, it was thought, would be an offer by American oilmen to Teheran to take over the field operations, and find tankers and markets. The State Department has now assured Whitehall that this is out of the question.

If things could only cool down enough to consider some alternatives to the present Iranian plan—which is no plan at all—for outright confiscation, perhaps there could be a discussion of such a proposal as *The Economist* has put forward.

A Plan for Discussion

This suggests that a new, purely Persian, company be formed which would hold the sole rights to the oilfields and would own and operate the wells, pumping stations and pipelines. It leaves the essential international operations of refining and marketing the oil to the Anglo-Iranian Company. The Persian Government would compensate Anglo-Iranian in oil for the billion-odd dollars worth of equipment involved and would agree to retain the highly-trained British technical staff.

If the Iranians remain adamant in refusing to discuss any kind of agreed settlement, but proceed simply to seize the vast oil property, here are a few points which may be kept in mind:

1. The Iranians cannot seize the Company's tanker fleet.

2. While Iranian oil is extremely important to Britain and represents a big slice of world supplies, there is no oil shortage at present, but rather a "cushion" available in Saudi Arabia and Kuweit.

3. Since Anglo-Iranian anticipates that, under Persian management, oil production would not be kept up and the refinery might even be ruined, the Company might decide to concentrate on increasing the flow from the fabulously rich Kuweit field, nearby, in which it has a 50-50 share.

Unfortunately, if things should take this course, the Iranian Treasury, already cut off from Anglo-Iranian royalties and believed to be empty, will remain empty, and civil servants, army and police will go unpaid. The Soviet-promoted and heavily subsidized Tudeh Party could hardly fail to capitalize on resentment against Britain and the U.S. and carry out a *coup* which would make Iran a satellite of the Soviets.

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NEWS IN PARIS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

proach the philosophers, particularly Thomas Aquinas. The courses were to be offered to the Graduate School of the University of Toronto. The Institute's professors in those sections that corresponded to the Humanities were at the same time to be professors in the School of Graduate Studies at the University. To start with, the Institute had a grant of $125,000 from the Carnegie Foundation, but it got no financial support from the Catholic church or the University.

In those days I was enough of a Toronto man to regard these plans as a kind of whistling in the dark that could not be heard in my own time in this world. Having grown up in Toronto I had had planted in me that nineteenth-century view of history; the classical world having collapsed with the fall of the Roman Empire, a period called the Dark Ages followed, and then, by the grace of God, came the enlightenment of the Renaissance. It is probably still the view of most Ontario boys.

But in those days the writers I knew were all young Americans; they read Havelock Ellis, who had pointed out that the thirteenth century was one of the great periods of human enlightenment; they read, too, "The Education of Henry Adams" and believed with him that all of France was in the Cathedral at Chartres. Joyce was our demi-god, yet everybody knew that Thomas Aquinas had been his master. Well, in Paris I sat around with writers and painters and learned with a certain amount of embarrassment that while they regarded the centuries that had produced Chartres and Dante and Giotto and Chaucer and Abelard and Héloise as great authentic periods in the history of the western imagination I, back home, out of blind prejudice or because I had accepted a distorted view of the Renaissance, had missed a chance to grasp the significance of the philosophers who had shaped the thought of those times. I had to learn from Balzac that behind Dante was the mind and spirit of Thomas Aquinas.

On the World Stage

Back in Toronto about 1933 and with a slightly apologetic awareness of how the mediaeval period had penetrated deeply into my own time and how it ought to be understood as a source, I tried to find out if the Institute had taken on any stature. Gilson had been coming every year, they said, and students were coming from many American universities, and they had their own Canadian students, too. But Jacques Maritain was coming in a month. Did I know anything about Jacques Maritain? The question gave me a shock and a lift of the heart. If Maritain was leaving Europe for the first time and coming to Toronto, it meant that the Institute was now on the world stage intellectually. T. S. Eliot had called Maritain one of the great intellectual forces in Europe. The *Herald Tribune* in a review of French affairs had pointed out that France intellectually was divided between André Gide and Maritain. But he was more than a pure scholar. He was in my world too. He was the friend of Malraux, of Picasso, of Cocteau, of Braque.

That winter I had expected all the Toronto intellectuals to be as excited as I was that the famous French philosopher was walking the streets of our town. I went around saying, "Jacques Maritain is in town," with a beaming smile. There he was in our zero Toronto weather, speaking no English, always shivering with the cold and strangely like a shy duck looking for water. But this extraordinary philosopher could convey a warmth of understanding that was enchanting. He had no English and I spoke pigeon French, but it was hardly necessary to finish a sentence; the idea was grasped intuitively, the feeling, the insight was always there in him. He had wit and irony and he liked good food and knew when to smile.

It is hard to describe the sense of harmony his presence conveyed.

A famous Frenchman had said to me, "I don't agree with Maritain's philosophy. I insist his great influence is chiefly a personal one. He has a mind of such subtlety and insight that it could be very dangerous in another kind of man. With his personality his mind takes on the form of a kind of charity." That was fine with me, and I suppose the Basilian fathers, too, would be happy to think

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that such a personal influence was permeating the whole college.

But that winter only a few of my friends were impressed when they heard Maritain was in Toronto. It, too, wasn't really news. Yet sometimes a man like Sholem Asch, the great Jewish novelist, would come to town and I would tell him Maritain had been here and he would wish he hadn't missed him. And when Malraux was in the city we talked for an hour about Maritain. It used to seem that Maritain was a world figure everywhere but in my home town.

All this came back to me as I stood in Queen's Park wondering about Gilson leaving France for Toronto. It might be, of course, that people were puzzled by the aims of the Mediaeval Institute and thought their men were laying scholarly plans for some kind of a romantic Gothic revival that no one really wanted. So I crossed the grass and entered the stone building and rapped on the President's door. He is Dr. Anton Pégis, a small, quiet, dark man who doesn't get excited easily. We talked about romantic revivals and maybe he wondered why. The pre-Raphaelite revival that had charmed Rossetti and Burne Jones had been just a bit phoney, I said, and he agreed readily. Well, then what about a revival of interest in the mediaeval philosophers?

But they weren't promoting revivals, he said patiently, or trying romantically to recapture the past. The plain fact was that in the teaching of philosophy for some hundred years it had become the custom to leave a great gap and jump from the Greeks to Descartes. But a scientific scholar and a historian should have great curiosity to know what had gone on in that gap. No geographer could pretend to have properly charted a river if he deliberately ignored a whole section, just chopped it out of his map. The men of the Institute wanted simply to have a man like St. Thomas of the thirteenth century restored to his rightful place in the philosophical stream.

Sources of Ideas

It was indeed a modest, scientific and scholarly proposal. If we were ever to have a Christian society, it might be a good idea to look at the sources of some of the ideas that would have to permeate it. To refuse to examine these sources, to deliberately lop them off, reminded me of Victor Hugo's account of what happened to the Gothic spires that should now be on the towers of Notre Dame. In the sixteenth-century craze in Paris for imitating the classic they grew blind to the authentic beauty of their own Gothic spires and they deliberately vandalized their beautiful Cathedral.

As I went out and along by Elmsley Place I looked up at the old house where the Institute had begun. Time had passed. It was now the Pontifical Institute. Pope Pius XII in 1939 had given his official recognition to its program. It had become the only Pontifical Institute outside of Rome commissioned in a special way to study the life and thought of the Middle Ages. Scholars had gone out teaching to many American universities. Maritain, who had been a French ambassador to the Vatican, now spent most of his time at Princeton, but he still returned every year. And as for Gilson—if we may twist the lines of the Christian poet a little, in leaving his country he had left his father and his mother and his brother, he had the "Red Pavilion" in his heart, and it had taken the form of that Institute in the stone building in Queen's Park, Toronto.

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U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

LAST CALL IN IRAN

British Note Softened on U.S. Advice But Little Hope Iranians Will Heed

London.

PERSIAN oil continues to occupy a prominent place in the large and formidable list of anxieties that beset the British Government and public at this time. It is not the sort of oil that calms troubled waters. On the contrary, it makes them more troubled.

After long and careful consideration the British Government has prepared a memorandum—or "aide-mémoire", as the diplomatists prefer to call it—on the Persian nationalization of the oil industry and the British attitude towards it. This memorandum has been forwarded to Teheran to the British Ambassador, who will present it to the Persian Government, and, it is hoped, be given the opportunity to discuss it with the Persian Prime Minister, though it would be optimistic to expect much from that.

The tone of the memorandum is said to be conciliatory but firm. It asks for a conference at which the whole question can be discussed freely and frankly, and a sincere effort made to reconcile the desire of Persians to control their national oil resources with the legal rights of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. At the same time, the memorandum is said to warn the Persian Government of the chaos that will result inevitably, if agreement is not reached. Warning is also given that British lives and property must be protected, and that in the event of their being endangered Britain reserves the right to take whatever steps may be necessary.

No hint, of course, is given as to what particular steps the British Government may have in mind. The recent call-up of a parachute brigade at Aldershot is said to have nothing whatever to do with the Persian crisis. If so—and no doubt it is so—then the timing of the call-up has been somewhat unfortunate. It has given Persian firebrands an excuse for wild denunciations of the "British invaders" and frantic demands for a "holy war" against them. It has even frightened the State Department at Washington into earnest appeals to everyone to keep cool and do nothing rash.

But however cool everyone may try to keep, it is clear that Persia remains and is likely to remain for a long time to come one of the most dangerous places for the peace of the world—more dangerous even than Korea. The only people who don't seem to realize the danger are the Persians.

NEW SLUMS FOR OLD

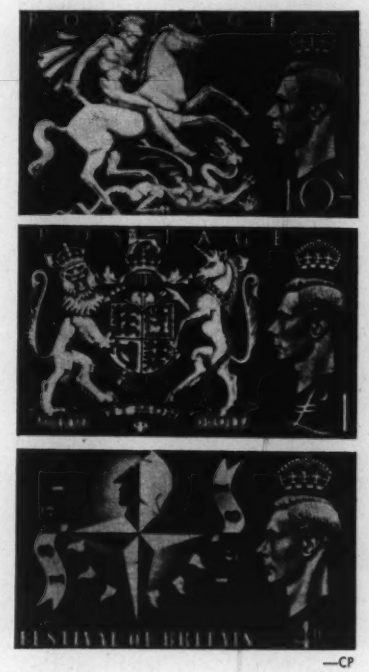
HOUSE-REPAIR costs in this country are now estimated as 175 per cent above those of 1939. But rents are pegged at the 1939 level. As a result landlords cannot afford to pay for keeping their property in good order, and houses everywhere are getting into bad condition. It has been the express policy of the Socialist Government to abolish slums. But as fast as they abolish one lot of slums another is being created.

Mr. Bevan, when Minister of Housing, stated that he would be "delighted" to review rent restrictions—but not in a Parliament with so slender a Socialist majority. One can only imagine that in such a review the landlord would have found little to reassure him.

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors has now brought out a report calling attention to the urgency of the problem, and suggesting a plan for dealing with it. To raise all rents by a fixed proportion, as was done after the 1914-18 war, would obviously not meet the case, for repair costs vary with the type and size of house. Even where houses are of a similar sort, there may be great differences in the controlled rents. What the Royal Institute proposes is that rents should be raised according to the rateable value of the property, that the increase should be limited to the greater cost of repairs, and that the bad landlord who tries to dodge his responsibilities should not get the extra rent.

A great deal of house property everywhere is falling into ruin, though it is certainly cheaper to keep a house in repair than it is to build a new one. But whether or not the Government will do anything about it is another question. The Socialist heart does not readily grow soft and warm at the thought of the sufferings of landlords—not unless the landlord is a County Council.

—P.O'D.



—CP

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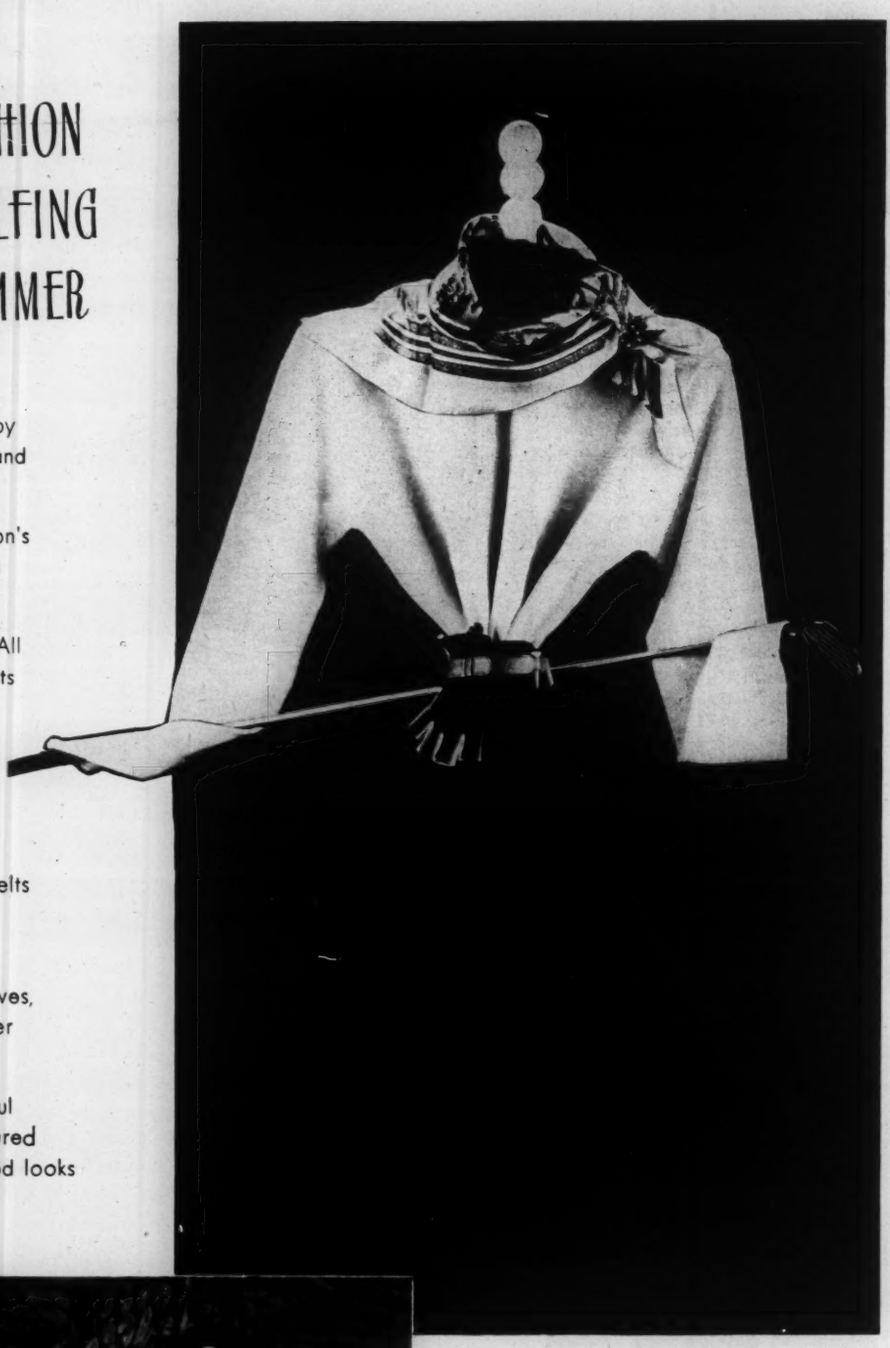

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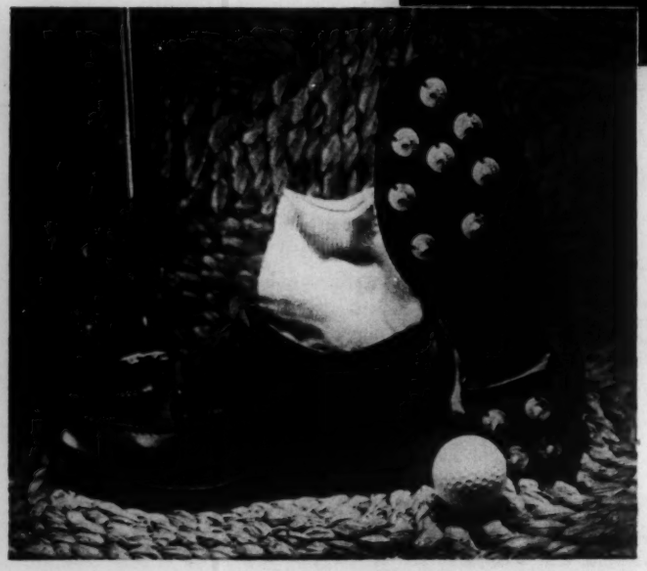

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U.S. AFFAIRS

MR. TRUMAN STRIKES A SHREWD BLOW

Washington.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN struck a shrewd blow at the MacArthurites when he said he had made up his mind to sack the General as soon as he heard of the General's ultimatum to the Chinese Communists, delivered on March 20.

MacArthur's Republican supporters have been trying hard to present Truman's decision as having been taken—after days of indecision—as a result of Secretary of State Dean Acheson's insistence that unless MacArthur was recalled America's allies would rebel. The President said that at the conference he called on April 6 to hear what his advisers had to say on MacArthur's recall, Mr. Acheson advised great caution before such a move was made.

The timing of the President's blow looks good. The Republicans have been preparing to give Dean Acheson "the grilling of his life" when he comes before the Senate Committee. Though they will be able to fire many awkward questions at him about American policy towards China, Korea and the United Nations which General Marshall left the State Department to answer, they will be unable to represent him as the fiend who egged President Truman into displacing their idol.

Bradley Stands Firm

The Republicans were particularly susceptible to a good body-blow, after they had bogged down the Senate Committee with their long wrangle on whether General Bradley could be compelled to tell the Committee what the President said to him on the subject of dismissing General MacArthur when they conferred privately.

Another effect of President Truman's statement is to bring the MacArthur controversy back from the sphere of foreign policy into the much less murky and hazy sphere of domestic politics. The sacking of MacArthur, rather than American Far East policy, becomes the main question again.

Many Democrats will not care for this. They feel that by singling himself out as the man who sacked MacArthur unaided and uninfluenced by heads of Government departments, Truman as leader of the Democratic Party diverts public concern from Far Eastern policy, from Dean Acheson and the State Department, and focusses it on the Democratic Party leadership. President Truman, however, does not take this view. Apart from his traditional loyalty to his servants great or small—he will go to great lengths to protect them—he is only too ready to fight the MacArthur battle on a man-to-man basis. He believes that the sense of the American people is the sense on which he acted when he recalled MacArthur, and he looks forward buoyantly to making a tour of the country in June and meeting any criticism thrown up at him.—*Kenneth Harris, OFNS.*

FILMS

HIGH-BUDGET TREATMENT

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT'S WONDERFUL to observe the confidence with which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer approaches the difficult problem of opera on the screen.

Lesser companies in undertaking opera tend to assume that only a minority of the movie-going public will attend the production and that these will come chiefly for the music. The enterprise usually has the air of a high-minded gamble, combined with an austere willingness to accept returns in prestige rather than hard cash.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

But Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer goes all the way. In "The Great Caruso" it gives the public production on the grand scale, technicolor, a biographical treatment that has Hollywood's special relation to biography, a sprinkling of first grade operatic stars, including Dorothy Kirsten and Blanche Thebom, and, as the great Caruso, the popular Mario Lanza singing his head off. They naturally assume that the public is going to enjoy itself, and they are perfectly right. The audience loved every minute of it. And many other audiences will love many more minutes.

OPERA by its nature demands the most florid treatment possible, and florid treatment, high budget style, is exactly what it gets here. The program —for this is almost as much a program as a picture—is crowded with opera and nearly all the selections are familiar to the public, while a great many of them are known by heart. They include "Celeste Aïda," "Vesti la Giubba", "La Donna é Mobile", the Quartet from "Rigoletto", the Sextet from "Lucia", the finale from "Martha". It is a remarkable grab-bag of light and heavy opera, ranging all the way from Victor Herbert to Puccini, Leoncavallo, Donizetti and Rossini.

—MGM

MARIO LANZA: "THE GREAT CARUSO"

The screen biography is not much closer to the actual life of Caruso than Mario Lanza is, in voice and volume, to the famous original. Singer Lanza knows that he is following in the wake of one of the great legends of the century but he hasn't let the knowledge depress him, and there is no reason why it should depress anyone else. He has an exceptionally fine voice and a warm and lively personality, and if he isn't the great Caruso he is a gifted enough performer in his own right to make this a film worth seeing; especially if, like myself, you enjoy opera all the more when it is shorn of the long recitative interludes.

The story borrows here and there from Dorothy Caruso's biography of her husband and invents wherever the facts fail to fit the formula. It is fairly unpretentious however — really little more than a thread of continuity designed to lead up to the big operatic numbers.

Everyone appears to be in fine voice and high spirits, except possibly Ann Blyth, who, as the girl Caruso loves, is so dazed by the great man that she acts at moments like someone under the influence of phenobarbital.

THE COMEDY *U.S.S. Teakettle*, showed signs of wilting at the box office, so was called in and re-titled "You're in the Navy Now." Don't be put off by the substitution however. The film most of the time is as fresh and provocative as the original title.

This is the account of the misadventures of a green crew assigned to man and operate an experimental sub-chaser in World War II. The chaser is equipped with a steam engine instead of a diesel and the situation is further bedevilled by a condenser designed to distil sea-water for refuelling, a mechanism complicated enough to have baffled the great Watt himself. There are endless comic possibilities in this situation and "You're In The Navy Now" isn't a film to neglect any of them.

It is spun out a little too long, chiefly because it can't bring itself to relinquish its favorite comic touches —the sub-chaser with its abashed crew being towed home over and over again by the derisive Navy, and the endless delivery of new steam-engines to replace the ones wrecked by the frantic crew. There's a wonderfully brisk finale however, which has the *Teakettle*, with its throttles frozen, careering wildly through a crowded ship's channel, and avoiding cruisers and bridges by inches. Gary Cooper is the officer in charge of the *Teakettle* and gives a standard Gary Cooper performance, baffled but agreeable. The romance, with Jane Greer, is held down to a minimum and might with advantage have been eliminated altogether.

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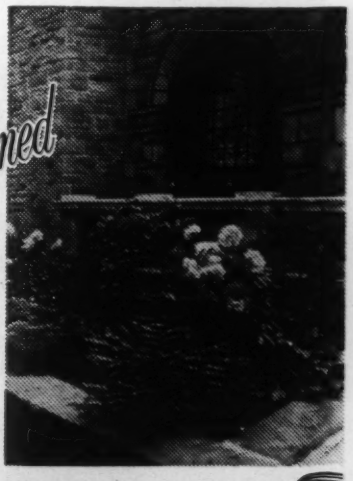

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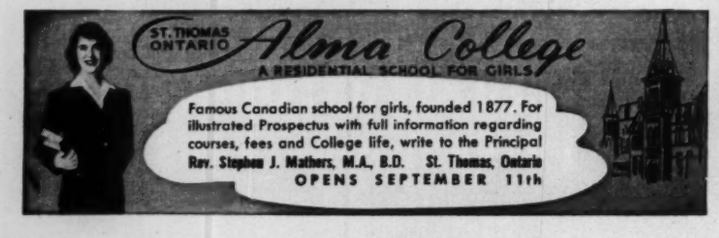
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THEATRE

AND THE CHEERS DIE

The Dominion Drama Festival Is Over And the Awards and Trophies Won

THE TWELFTH Dominion Drama Festival was played in London to a heat wave and the accidental turning on one night of the furnace in the Grand Theatre . . . a delegation of four directors from Newfoundland—Mrs. Elsie Homer and Christopher Frere representing Corner Brook groups, Neala Griffin from Grand Falls and Allan Vannam of the St. John's Players . . . Londoner Alexander Knox there on opening night; Londoner Hume Cronyn for finale.

...Such a scintillating performance by *Les Compagnons de St. Laurent*, Montreal, that even those who did not understand French enjoyed themselves hugely . . . and finally, everyone completely in accord when *Les Compagnons* won the Bessborough Trophy.

Father Emile Legault (their director) mentioned that, at the 1947 Festival held in London, they won their first Bessborough award. We consulted our Bessborough list and discovered they are now rivals, too. *Les Compagnons* and the London Little Theatre are the only two groups to have won the Trophy twice.

While this year's Festival hadn't the heights of some other years, the whole level was exceedingly good. Festival chit-chat in the green room and at the many parties provided by host London's hospitality centred around the excellent performance of Esther Pletch as Mama in the Charlottetown Little Theatre Guild's presentation of "Papa Is All" . . . the impressive sets of "The Gioconda Smile" as executed by Calgarian Jack McCullagh for Workshop 14. (The sets won the Martha Allan Challenge Trophy for the best visual presentation in the Festival) . . . the entrancing performance of 17-year-old Dick Lamb as Pinocchio in the entry by the Junior Theatre of the Ottawa Drama League . . . and the interesting French translation of Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" for *Les Compagnons de Notre-Dame* by Yvon Theriault who also covered the Festival for his local Three Rivers paper. This group won the *Plaque du Festival* for the best presentation in French excluding the Bessborough Trophy, and was directed by Gerard A. Robert.

—Canada Wide

WINNER *of* SATURDAY NIGHT *award: Pat Laidlaw, Workshop 14, Calgary.*

The companion Festival Plaque for the best presentation in English was won by the Welland (Ont.) Little Theatre Players for their "Juno and the Paycock." Their director, James A. Falconer, and Herbert Whittaker were jointly declared winners of the Louis Jouvet trophy for the best director. Drama Critic Whittaker of Toronto's *Globe and Mail* directed "In Good King Charles's Golden Days," presented by the University Alumnae (Toronto) Dramatic Club.

The Alumnae's 23-year-old John Colicos won the top male acting award for his portrayal of King Charles II. The win was a popular one but unexpected. Adjudicator José Ruben had played this particular individual award so close to his chest that he hadn't even mentioned Colicos's name in his discussion of the play,.

The winner of the Nella Jefferis Challenge Trophy for the best actress is no newcomer to the finals. Doreen Richardson will be remembered for her Hedda Gabler in the 1949 Festival in Toronto. This year she won the coveted trophy for her performance as Janet Spence in "The Gioconda Smile," by Workshop 14, Calgary.

Two new awards were presented at this 1951 Festival. They were for the best supporting roles by an actress and an actor respectively. These plaques will be competed for annually and are presented by SATURDAY NIGHT. The two winners were Patricia Laidlaw for her role of the young wife in "The Gioconda Smile" by Calgary's Workshop 14, and Jean Coutu as *le sacristain* in the winning play.—*M.N.*

—Norfolk, London

WINNER *of* SATURDAY NIGHT *award: Jean Coutu, Montreal's Compagnons.*

ART

LANDSCAPE AND LEMONS

Stimulating Spring Shows Bring Glimpses Of French and Scottish Art to Ontario

THE LATE spring season found art shows bustin' out all over across the Dominion. In Toronto, alone, six exhibitions were on view, four of them running concurrently at the Art Gallery of Toronto.

Three of the Toronto shows were one-man exhibits, representing Montreal painters. At the Roberts Gallery, West Indies-born Goodridge Roberts was having his first major solo-show in the Queen City. Thirty-six oils and watercolors presented a cross-section of his work since 1947. Though uneven in spots, the collection on the whole typified well this artist's brisk, *alla prima* approach to landscape, still-life and figure-painting. Whether portraying lemons or the changing moods of the Quebec earth, Roberts' best work reveals a roughly pigmented affection for life.

At the Art Gallery of Toronto, the two other Montreal artists, Paul-Emile Borduas and Jacques de Tonnancour were being displayed together as part of the Gallery's recently reinstituted practice of displaying collections representing contemporary Canadian artists. Puzzled by both Borduas and the later work of de Tonnancour, the average Toronto gallery-goers were nevertheless getting used to whetting their curiosity on modern Montreal painting. The interchange of contemporary art between Toronto and Montreal might do much to help break down the long-standing prejudices between the two major Canadian centres.

Scottish Show

Two quite divergent group shows were the presentation of Scottish Painting at the Toronto Art Gallery and the exhibition titled "New Painters of Paris" at the Laing Galleries. The Scottish show was in the nature of a historical survey, covering some fifty years of the country's art. Less independent in their aesthetic approach than in their current political views, the Scottish painters nevertheless at times struck a strong, if slightly dour, note in their most characteristic canvases. The low-keyed figure work by Henderson Blyth typified what seemed the best in mood and temper of recent Scottish art. The bulk of the florals and landscapes, however, ranged along the impressionist keyboard through Manet to Marquet and did not have either the technical impact nor conviction which marked the more effective figure-pieces.

The "New Painters of Paris" collection was brought to this country by Montreal artist, Henry Abramson, and consists of the work of 10 "younger" French painters, all but one of them — Francis Gruber — still living. The youngest exhibitor, 23-year-old Bernard Buffet, has already established an international reputation for his astringent, turpentine-wash portrayals of still-lifes. Arid in color, and tightly drawn, Buffet's canvases have earned him repeated one-man shows in the world's major art centres. An older and, to this writer, more genuinely original painter, is 40-year-old André Civet. Civet's lyrical landscapes add a bright and personal note to the chequered history of French landscape painting. Reminiscent of both Dufy and Turner, Civet's best work is imitative of neither. Forty-three-year-old Paul Charlot is another contemporary on view whose intimate landscapes strike a refreshing note—though restricted in range—to an exhibition which remains otherwise heavily (both in manner and theme) under the the shadow of the *fauves* and of Braque, Picasso and Marchand.

—Dominion Gallery, Montreal

"FLOWERS *and Fruits*": *by Roberts.*

The largest, and for Canadians, the most immediately important of the group exhibitions, is that of the Ontario College of Art. The five-gallery showing of student work is a reminder that—while there is still much that could be done to give art education in this country more scholarship and a firmer foundation—the Ontario College appears to be making an earnest effort to improve the standards of both its teachers and student-body. With the retirement this year of 18-year long principal, Fred S. Haines, the College acquired a new principal in L. A. C. Panton, a leading Canadian educator who, for the past 12 years, has been director of art at Toronto's Northern Vocational School.

—*P. D.*

■ On display in London, in connection with the Dominion Drama Festival, was a priceless collection of fine photographs of outstanding stage productions and scale models by Christian Bérard, Labisse and Ganeau. This collection was kindly loaned for the occasion by the Government of France.

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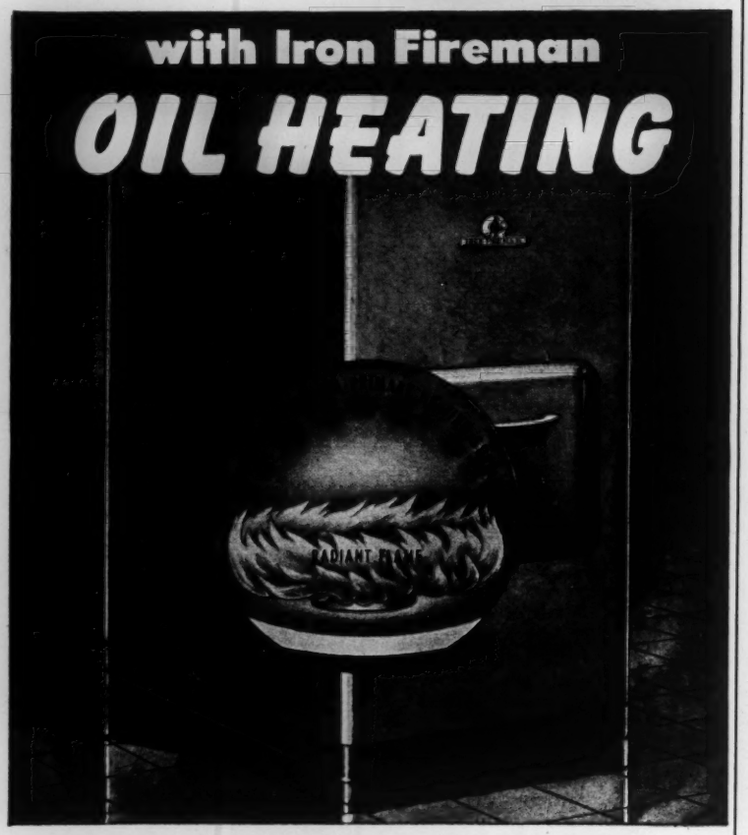

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INTERMISSION

Haircuts and Dollars

by Charles Peaker

A DOLLAR is too much.

If an expert barber takes ten minutes for each patient and has four of them in an hour, how much will he make in a year? I don't know, but I am sure that he is doing better than many of the clergy and most of the music-teachers. And at that he has twenty minutes in every hour to sit down in his own chair and read the sports section.

I myself, like many another, have become so thin on top that no Christian barber should be able to contemplate the ravages of time and then charge me a dollar for his almost superfluous ministrations—or at least not without doing irreparable damage to his own tonsorial soul.

I have taken to arranging to get my haircuts outside of the Toronto dollar area. I got my last trim in Cobourg, and I am saving the next for Kingston, where I shall go to attend a music-teachers' convention. But I am specially favored in having occasion to take these timely trips for other purposes. I could hardly afford to pay the railway fare to Kingston just for the privilege of getting shorn there rather than in Toronto.

It appears to me that the churches could assist the cause of the impecunious needers of hair-trims. Ecclesiastes assures us that "All is vanity", and we are told that there is no parting in Heaven. There might be a practical side to it too. Suppose church-going men were to agree that they would pay their wives a trifling sum for doing their hair-cuts, with the proviso that the money should go to Home Missions! The clergy could set the example, and there need be no unseemly hilarity as minister and choir go down the aisle in their home-clips, if all the laymen are also home-shorn.

The courts of law could help also, but since we cannot have our judges incurring even the suspicion of looking ludicrous I favor a return to the full-bottomed wig of the time of Charles the First.

Regarding the technique of the business, let the ladies of the community form clubs—they might be called the Delilahs — and meet weekly for discussion and practice. Children and household pets could be used as subjects, and some men would certainly volunteer in exchange for a small emolument and a cup of tea. In the early stages a delegation of ladies, chosen with a view to their becoming instructors, could take their knitting down to the barber's and watch him at work. (Of course they might get thrown out.)

If these ideas of mine bear fruit, there will come a time when each man will show clear evidence of individual taste; we shall know a musician from a stockbroker, a university don from a farmer. The monotonous uniformity of the barbershop products will disappear and men will once again have characters of their own.

I cannot, I regret to say, foresee the day when the ladies will allow us men to cut *their* hair, no matter how much the professional hairdresser comes to charge. But it may well become a sign of effeminacy for men to patronize the barber.

And if we don't get the Delilah Society that I have suggested, we men may have to form a Samson Society and never get our hair cut at all.

Summer Commuter

HE SEES *the sky turn deeper blue,*
The sun throw shafts of glory through
The trees that shade a quiet street
Made vocal by his hurrying feet.

The birds may sing, the grass be green,
But he must make the Eight-Fifteen
And join the slaves who swarm to town
As day puts on her brightest gown.

He takes his seat, a trousered Eve
Who for eight favored hours must leave
A little Eden where his lawn
Stood paradisal in the dawn.

But dusk will see him once more head
Back to his trowel and tulip-bed,
To evening peace, where in old clothes
He's happy with the garden-hose.

ARTHUR STRINGER

SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

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■ Do choose a hair style which keeps the hair free of the nape of the neck. "Days of the slick biddy look with the low, prominent chignon are over," says a hair stylist. But if you do wear it long there are ribbons, combs, clasps, bands, to keep it high on the head.

■ Recommended for hot weather appetites: Tossed green salad . . . . jellied madrilene, black coffee poured over a sprig of fresh mint . . . *crême de menthe* poured over finely cracked ice and drunk through a straw.

—Max Sauer

PANEL EFFECT *is given skirt of this dress by clever use of horizontal and vertical strips. It is McMullen's new two-piece classic in fresh "Beeline" cotton. Holt Renfrew & Co.*

FLOWERY STRIPES *take a horizontal direction on this simply mannered cotton frock. Stripes also function as trimming detail. By Horrockses.*

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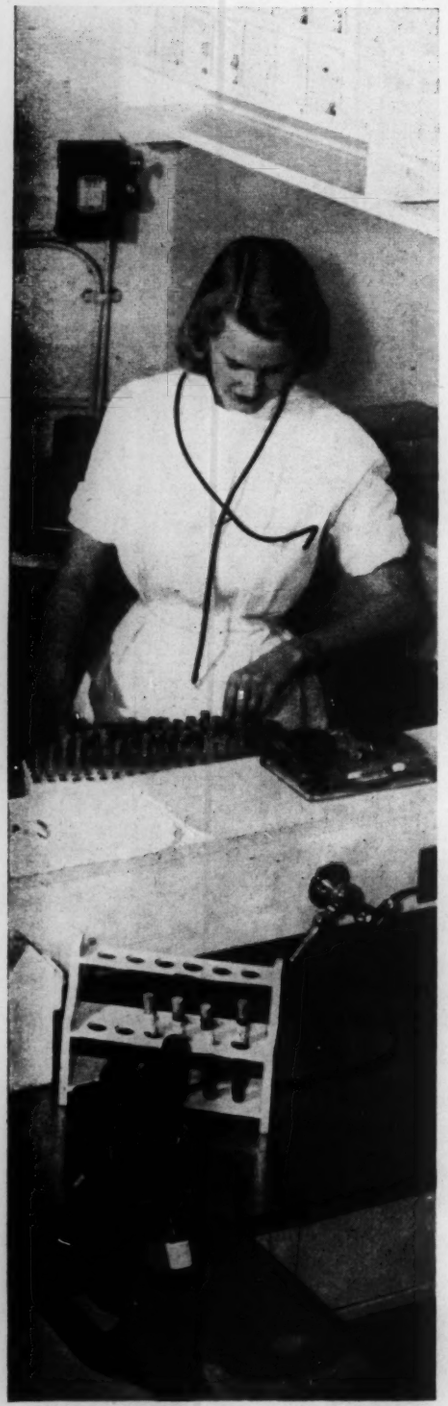
by Joan Storey



BLOOD TESTS *are important part of work of the Well-Woman Clinic. Technician, Barbara Ann Fee.*

MY FATHER was a country doctor in Prince Edward Island and often I used to hear him discuss things with my mother when I was a little girl.

One of the things I shall never forget, and which he talked about frequently, was the fact that so many people waited until they were really ill before they went to see a doctor. "If Mrs. So-and-So had only told me months ago she had that pain," he would say, or, "Mr. So-and-So should have come in for a checkup two years ago. If he had come to me then this would not have happened."

I think most doctors today feel as my father did. That is why they advocate yearly head-to-toe physical examinations. One of the most beneficial things that has been developed in this direction in recent years is the Well-Woman Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. It was opened June 1948 for women who felt reasonably well and wanted to keep that way.

THE CLINIC originally was operated one afternoon a week for a mere handful of women. Today there are three Well-Woman Clinics, examining 40 patients a week, and this increased service is still far behind the demand. The appointment book is dated up three months in advance and new applicants are advised to call back in a month or so.

Only women who have no specific complaints are accepted at the clinic. Its basic purpose is to detect danger signals of diseases, such as cancer and T.B., before they get started. The clinic does not undertake treatment, which is left to the woman's own doctor. Its tests primarily are to indicate if anything is wrong.

Over 2500 women have been examined in the clinic in the last three years and over 2500 abnormalities have been reported. Some patients, upon examination, find several abnormalities requiring treatment. Others get a clean bill of health. But the average of one previously undetected ailment per patient makes the Clinic's efforts really worth while.

MOST DRAMATIC have been the eight hidden cases of cancer detected by clinic personnel. Caught early, these patients are well on the way to complete cure.

Dr. N. W. Philpott, Gynaecologist-in-Chief at Royal Victoria says, "In one year we spotted 17 cases of so called pre-clinical cancer and in every instance an effective cure is anticipated."

Dr. J. F. Tweedie of the clinic says, "The hospital's detection method has demonstrated that periodic checks, with efficient examination, frequently disclose even the conditions predisposing cancer."

The clinic's average patient is 43 years old, and mother of two children. During the clinic's early days she was usually a member of the low income group. Now the proportion of fur coats and fine leather handbags indicates that word of the clinic is circulating among women in the middle income brackets. Only publicity the clinic has received thus far has been by word of mouth, but it has now arrived to the point where bridge club members phone in to book "all the ladies at our table."

"WELL" *Patients get complete physical examination at Royal Victoria Hospital's Well-Woman Clinic. Dr. M. V. H. Young, Nurse Frieda Allum.*

WARNING *of early cancer possibilities often is result of cytology analysis. Barbara Vass in lab.*

All sorts of ailments are caught at the clinic, but commonest are skin conditions and hypertension, or elevated blood pressure. There are some thyroid enlargements, and considerable cystic disease of the breasts. For every case of true cancer, the clinic finds 100 cases of cystic disease, fortunately much less formidable. Child-bearing takes its toll. The clinic often finds varicose veins due to pregnancies, and polyps, erosions of the cervix, fibroid tumors of the uterus, and cystic tumors of the ovary.

Head-to-toe examination at the Royal Victoria Hospital's Well-Woman Clinic is the best buy in town. Fees range from nothing for those unable to pay, to the modest sum of $12. Of course, like so many public health projects, it necessarily operates at a loss.

HERE IS WHAT a Well-Woman gets for her $12 (or less):

(a) complete physical examinations by three examiners—a surgeon, gynaecologist, and medical interne—with specific attention to pelvic and rectal regions and common sites for female cancer

(b) analysis of a cervical cytology smear, of utmost value in warning, not only of early cancer possibilities, but of other possible uterus infections

(c) blood tests for haemoglobin and compact cells, giving a double check on the haemoglobin, rate of sedimentation, another check on infection

or malignancy
d) the standard Wasserman test
e) urinalysis
f) blood pressure and
g) weight recorded.

News of the clinic is snowballing, and Montreal women are talking about the clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital. They are coming to the Well-Women Clinic from the country and from towns as far away as 50 miles. For the clinic is giving women—particularly women in their forties—assurance, peace of mind, and a feeling of security that goes with the knowledge that the human machine is being overhauled by the top medical mechanics in the business.

As one woman said to me, "Having that terrifically thorough examination at the Well-Woman Clinic has made me feel ten years younger. I wish every woman over 35 could go to the clinic and feel as I do now, at last—free from worry."

In addition to mental assurance, the economic factor is important. Figures are not available, but if the patients' ills had not been checked early there would have been a much greater financial outlay later. The value of preventive medicine, such as that represented by the Well-Woman Clinic, undoubtedly pays off in many ways besides the most important of all—good health.

Woman of the Week:

Not Afraid to Campaign

by Bernice Coffey

MOUNT ROYAL'S COUNCIL have had six months in which to get used to having a woman at their meetings. Joan Storey is probably the youngest . . . certainly she's the prettiest . . . alderman ever elected to what, until last January, always had been a strictly stag organization.

It all began when Mrs. Donald R. Storey, along with many of her Mount Royal neighbors in the Montreal suburb, became irked. They could not get fast action on matters like drains and flooded basements and felt that they, and a lot of other people like them, were not being represented adequately on the Council. Attractive Mrs. Storey had personal experience with all these problems. She had just completed a six weeks' campaign to get a drain installed, and the Storey household knew all about flooded basements.

—Salmon

MRS. DONALD R. STOREY

Who is better qualified to deal with local problems than those who have experienced them? Joan Storey decided to stand for election.

Her campaign was a simple, straightforward one. She said, "I can act for those who have had difficulty in getting action on local problems. I can speak for you who are interested in taxes, good roads, bus routes, civil defence, and the safety of our children in traffic. I am very much concerned, as we all are, in value for our tax dollar." And she added, "When elected, I have time and determination to be truly representative of citizens of our town."

Evidently Mount Royal people liked what she said. When all ballots were counted Mrs. Storey had won by a landslide over her male opponent, a lawyer.

For a young woman—she's only 29—Joan Storey has accomplished a lot. After graduation from McGill in 1942, she worked with the Foreign Exchange Control Board. Later she was appointed as economist to Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation in Ottawa. Subsequently she joined the *Time* staff in New York as business and finance researcher.

Married, mother of a small daughter, lately most of her activities have been of a community nature—volunteer service with the St. Andrew's Youth Centre, member of the Board of Directors of The Junior League of Montreal. Then she and the people of Mount Royal decided the town needed a woman on Council.

Mrs. Storey was born in Prince Edward Island, where her father was a doctor. Interest in public health, combined with the fact that her father interned in Montreal at the Royal Victoria Hospital, prompted her to write the article about the Well-Woman Clinic, on the facing page. Perhaps the time is coming when, like Mrs. Storey, more women will take direct action at the local level. If that is so, Canadian women may no longer be almost completely absent from the wider field of politics.

new!

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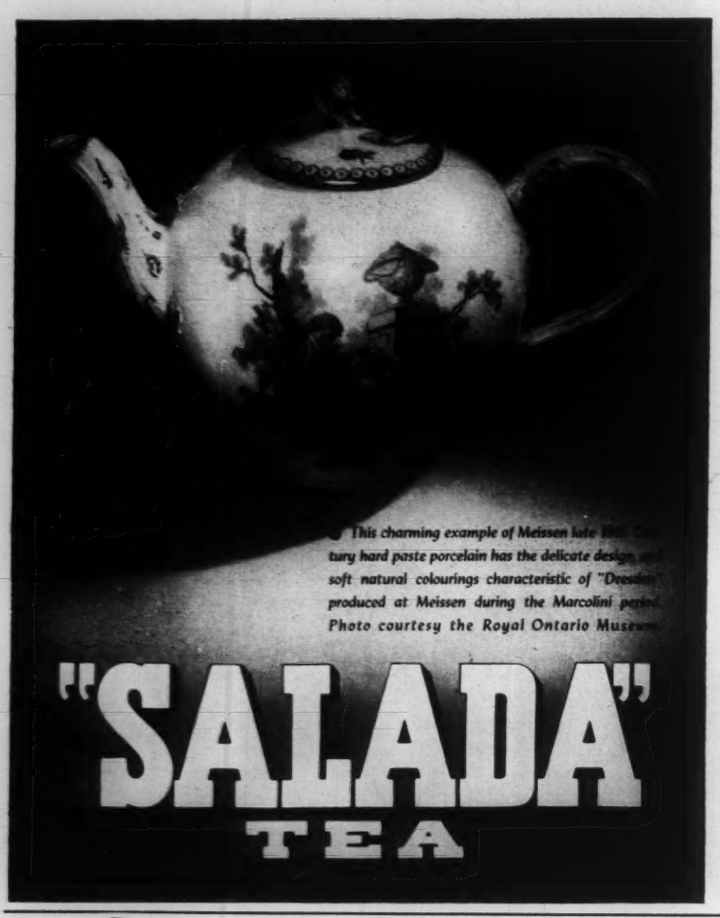
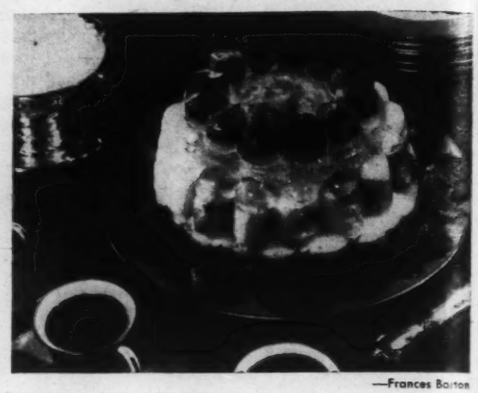

This charming example of Meissen late
tury hard paste porcelain has the delicate design
soft natural colourings characteristic of "Dresden"
produced at Meissen during the Marcolini period.
Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum
"SALADA"
TEA

Concerning Food:

Strawberry Ripe!

by Marjorie Thompson Flint



—Frances Bolton

QUEEN OF BERRIES: *Good to look at, good to eat in company with pineapple and fresh mint.*

RIPE, RED STRAWBERRIES are praised in verse, song and jingle and rightly so, for is there a better fruit? The first plentiful supply on the market is a good harbinger for warm weather. To be sure frozen fruits are available all year but these first berries are most tempting — though perhaps a little expensive.

To make the most of a box of strawberries we suggest you combine them with diced pineapple in a lemon jelly mould. This makes a glamourous dessert that is simple to make and decorative. Illustrated, Spring Fancy dessert made in a tricky mould, but a round pudding dish will do. It's one of those convenient desserts which can be ready long before guests arrive.

Spring Fancy

- 1 package lemon or lime-flavored jelly powder
- 1 tbsp. chopped fresh mint leaves
- 1 cup hot water
- 1 cup canned pineapple syrup
- ¾ cup whole fresh strawberries, hulled
- 1 slice canned pineapple
- ½ cup diced canned pineapple slices
- ½ cup sliced fresh strawberries

Combine jelly powder and mint in bowl. Add *hot* water and stir until jelly powder is dissolved. Then add pineapple syrup, cover and let stand

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

Brain-Teaser:

Indiana

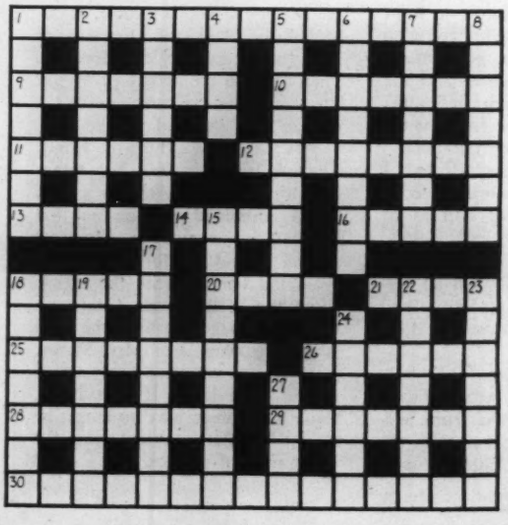
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 30. Suggests only an Indian is worthy of a blonde. (4,3,3,5,8,3,4)
9. Averts the sting but not the hum. (7)
10. Op-pressed beef? (7)
11. Alexander, this or general? (6)
12. His wedding-feast made work for the choir. (8)
13. Can be gay in bloom, and bloom from being too gay! (4)
14. Came around the peak. (4)
16. But it's not "Colonel Bogey" that makes them mad. (5)
18. French and German? Yes, on board. (5)
20. The fellow who wrote 12? (4)
21. When split, is it a kind of cat? (4)
25. Possible appearance of a real dope. (3-5)
26. An Indian, no doubt, has a fit over a portion of fish for lunch? (6)
28. Heard by the 16 in hunt. (7)
29. The peak of laziness? (7)
30. See 1 across.

DOWN

1. With so many sides, the old horse gets on twice. (7)
2. Our Indians are, of the head of this, in short. (7)
3. Britishers lose heart in the bushes. (5)
4. Loose ends. (4)
5. He took the newlywed to an islander. (9)
6 and 27. Unfair? Then let the blow be placed differently. (5,3,4)
7. He's like a little violet on a hill! (7)
8. Do they listen to the very last? (7)
15. Shakes the foot of an associate. (9)
17. Hals' is laughing. (8)
18. How one of the pair looked at the "pea-green boat"? (3-4)
19. The little devils are full of drink! (7)
22. It's a sort of feat to get the fat into this material (but gloss over it!) (7)
23. It must be changed or I'm not taking responsibility! (7)
24. She now appears in the fleche as MacKenzie. (6)
27. See 6.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Reminders
6. Sheik
10. Proper
11. Conduits
12. Short cut
13. Temper
14. False pretences
16. A Shropshire Lad
20. Psalms
22. Adenoids
24. Nonesuch
25. Tailor
26. Beast
27. Prorogues

DOWN

2. Earth
3. Imperil
4. Dirt cheap
5. Reciter
7. Housman
8. In the lead
9. Knit
14. Fish store
15. Tormentor
17. Rollers
18. Heather
19. Looking
21. Soul
23. Drove

(100)

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15 minutes. Strain. Chill until slightly thickened.

Arrange whole strawberries and pineapple slice on bottom of 1½ quart mould. Turn half of slightly thickened jelly into the mould. Chill until firm.

Place remaining jelly in bowl of ice and water. Whip with rotary egg beater until fluffy and thick like whipped cream. Fold in diced pineapple and sliced strawberries. Turn onto firm jelly in mould. Chill until firm. Unmould. Garnish with sprigs of mint and additional whole strawberries. Serve with whipped cream, if desired. Makes 8 servings.

Comes the time for jamming or jellying you might like to make strawberry jelly of a slightly different calibre. Our suggestion is a combination of fresh strawberry juice and white wine. Excellent for gifts, wonderful to serve with hot biscuits and cream cheese.

Strawberry Wine Jelly

1 cup prepared juice
3½ cups (1½ lbs.) sugar
1 cup medium dry white wine
½ bottle liquid pectin

To prepare the juice. Wash, stem and crush 1 pint fully ripe strawberries. Place in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Measure 1 cup into a large saucepan.

To make the jelly. Add sugar to juice in saucepan and mix well. Place over high heat, bring to a *full rolling boil,* and *boil hard* 1 *minute,* stirring constantly. Remove from heat and stir in wine and liquid pectin. Skim and pour quickly into glasses. Paraffin at once. Makes about 5 six-ounce glasses.

For an "almost real" Devonshire cream to serve with fresh (or frozen) strawberries simply follow these directions.

Mock Devonshire Cream

With a fork mash two 4 ounce packages of white cream cheese and stir in 1 cup heavy cream. Blend well until smooth. This makes about 1-2/3 cups "cream". Serve separately with chilled sweetened berries. Counting calories?

A meringue cake is an unbeatable combination with fresh strawberry sauce and whipped cream. To do it the quick way use your favorite white cake recipe thus:

Meringue Cake

Line an 8x8x2 inch pan with waxed paper allowing an over-hang of paper to help remove cake from tin when baked. Grease or leave ungreased as indicated on label of cake mix. Preheat oven to 350°F.

Beat 2 egg whites with ¼ tsp. of cream of tartar. Gradually add ½ cup fruit sugar (fine granulated will do). Set aside while mixing the cake.

Measure or weigh *half* the contents of a 16 oz. package of white cake mix. Add half the amount of liquid indicated for full recipe on label and mix as directed. The full recipe makes too thick a cake for this purpose. Turn cake batter into prepared tin. Drop blobs of meringue all over batter and blend carefully to spread over entire surface. Bake in 350°F oven for 45 minutes. You can only take our word for it that it will be done by this time since you can't peek under the meringue. Let cool for 10 minutes. Remove cake by lifting out with paper and let cool on cake rack. Peel off paper and place on serving plate. To serve cut in 6 or 8 squares. Provide plenty of fresh strawberry sauce, 1-2 quarts berries sweetened and crushed and ½ pint heavy cream, whipped. This is a good party dessert, allowing one cake for 4 people.

CIVIL DEFENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

part of the most vital zone while keeping the control posts as far out as possible. After an "incident"—if this typical British word can still be used in the atomic age—the whole plan must be to collect the best possible information at a control centre which can direct assistance from the surviving posts.

Vital Areas

This is where the support areas are so vital. It would be an exaggeration to say that Smiths Falls has a *more* vital role than Ottawa or Oakville than Toronto. But the smaller places and the areas with thinner population are tremendously important. They must be ready to send in rescue parties of every kind: auxiliary fire parties, rescue parties (for getting survivors out of bombed buildings), first-aid parties, ambulances. Just as important is this: they must be ready to receive and shelter the casualties and the survivors who will be without homes or resources. Mutual help, and a great deal of it, is the only way to deal with disaster on the scale now feared.

If the support area helps to take the first shock of an attack, nobody supposes it can do everything. Within a very short time, trains should be carrying the casualties hundreds of miles away from the scene of disaster, spreading them round all the hospitals of a wide area. Doctors and nurses and other specialists might have to be brought in by train and plane and car from equally far away. *One successful attack might easily involve people all over Canada.*

Is the danger close enough to justify the expense and effort? How is this gigantic organization to be built up? These will be discussed next week.

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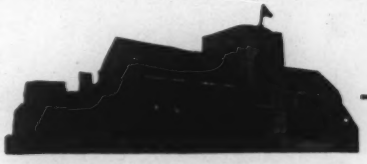

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BETWEEN BOOK COVERS

DOWN at the University of California on a fellowship, **Carol Feldsted** of Winnipeg had the recent thrill of seeing a book of hers in print, "Design Fundamentals" (Pitman). Miss Feldsted is an instructor at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, (on leave of absence to go to the U of C) and the book is based on a series of lectures in basic design principles which she developed for her first year classes in architecture and in interior design. Last year she designed the plaque, "The Prairie Mother," which was placed in the new museum and library in Swift Current, Sask.

CAROL FELDSTED

■ A scholarship to Smith College, Mass., went to **Mary Mathers** of United College, Winnipeg. Mary graduates this year in moderns.

■ One alderman in the family is enough believes **Mrs. Hilda Hunter.** Mrs. Hunter was Hilda Baxter, and she and her new husband (Dr. J. D. Hunter) led the polls last December in the Victoria elections. They announced their engagement last February but managed to keep the May wedding plans a secret. However Alderman Hilda is resigning. One alderman in the family, etc.

■ It's pleasant to get your M.A. degree in French and to know that next year you'll be studying at the Sorbonne in France. It happened to **Dorothy Gordon Fraser,** who received her M.A. degree last month from Acadia University, Wolfville, NS, and also received a French Government scholarship.

■ Mount Allison University (Sackville, NB) sends out a student concert party every year. For the first time Newfoundland is included, and a Newfoundlander is one of the party, pianist **Kathleen Gough** of St. John's. Others in the party include: soprano **Shirley Meisner** of Saint John, NB, and baritone **William Turney** of Fredericton.

■ Elected national President of the Hadassah Organization of Canada was **Mrs. David Gotlieb** of Winnipeg. She'll know her job well; she's been a Vice-President for 17 years.

■ Recently appointed as Director of Salvation Army Hospital Services for Canada was **Brigadier Miriam Houghton.** She was in charge of Grace Hospital, Winnipeg, and before that was with Grace Hospital, Toronto.

■ It isn't often that fashion and sports mix but they did in **Joan Bothwell** of Chatham, Ont. Joan was one of the two top-ranking graduates of Ryerson Institute of Technology, graduating from the School of Fashion. But during the year she was on the athletic Directorate and participated in various sports.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Cordially Yours—

by Mary Lowrey Ross

A FEW WEEKS ago I sat down and wrote a letter to the editor of the Books Department in a well-known American magazine.

"Dear Sirs:

As a Canadian reader of your magazine I was greatly interested in your review of Hugh MacLennan's 'Each Man's Son.' I have been wondering since if you are aware of 'The Loved and the Lost' by Morley Callaghan, an author with a large following among both Canadian and American readers.

Sincerely yours,
Mary Lowrey Ross."

It is true I had been greatly interested in the appearance of the MacLennan review. I was equally interested in the non-appearance of any Callaghan review. "The Loved and the Lost" is a very fine novel that has attracted attention all across Canada and the United States. I hoped that a nudge across the border might possibly stir a magazine that has always taken a special interest in the Canadian point of view.

A week later I received, by air mail, a letter from the magazine thanking me for my communication and saying it had been forwarded to the Book Department. Since the original letter had been sent directly to the Book Department, this was a little confusing. However, the magazine is a vast organization which, for all I know, may have to employ native runners to reach the interior. I figured that when all the communications had been set up the delayed review would appear.

SEVERAL weeks passed and nothing happened. I grew impatient after a while and drafted out another letter:

"Dear Sirs:

As a Canadian reader I was greatly interested in your review of the biography of General Charles Lee and of 'Damned Old Crank,' the autobiography of Publisher E. W. Scripps.

"Are you aware of Morley Callaghan's 'The Loved and the Lost,' a remarkable novel whose story has the curve and splendor of great legend, the legend of Orpheus and Eurydice? Take a look round. Maybe one of the sub-editors is using it as a door-stop.

"Been reading any good books lately? . . ."

It was fortunate that I didn't send this letter for presently I had another communication from the magazine.

"Dear Miss Ross: (it said)

We were glad to know of your interest in the review of Hugh MacLennan's 'Each Man's Son.' While we have reviewed a number of Hugh MacLennan's books, including 'The Varsity Story' we did not have an opportunity to tell our readers about 'The Loved and the Lost.' Thank you for letting us hear from you about it.

Cordially yours, etc."

I HAVE been working on several replies to this letter. At first it seemed as though something in the simple, declarative style might help to clear things up—

"Dear Sirs:

Morley Callaghan wrote 'The Varsity Story.' Hugh MacLennan wrote 'Each Man's Son.' Morley Callaghan wrote 'The Loved and the Lost.' 'Damned Old Crank' was written by E. W. Scripps. . ."

I haven't sent this letter however. I'm afraid of getting back some such friendly communication as this:

"Dear Miss Ross:

We were delighted with your interest in 'Damned Old Crank' by E. W. Scripps.

"We have succeeded in obtaining a copy of Hugh MacLennan's 'The Loved and the Lost.' Our reviewer loved it but lost it unfortunately in the subway. . ."

If this should happen I should probably lose my head completely and write back:

"Dear Sirs:

As everybody in Canada knows, Hugh Callaghan wrote 'Each Man's Son' while Morley MacLennan is the author of 'The Loved and the Lost.' Pay no attention to the report that 'The Varsity Story' was a collaboration between these two well-known Canadian authors.

"I hope you will take the opportunity to tell your readers about this.

Yours cordially,
'Damned Old Crank'."

This would just lead to further confusion of course, with no particular benefit to MacCallaghan, Lennan, or myself. Perhaps I had better just let the whole thing drop and allow the magazine to run its book department in its own way.

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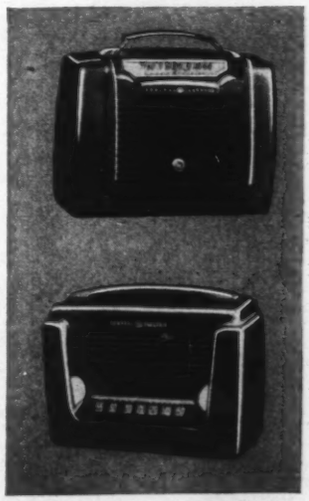

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Yields Up—The Investor's Problem

Is Bond Market at Bottom or Due for Further Weakness? Here Is Outline of Factors Likely to Govern Trend

by J. A. Rhind

IN RECENT YEARS the investor in high grade securities has been standing between the blades of a scissors. On one side he has been nipped by declining income from his securities and on the other by the steadily rising cost of living. This uncomfortable position is depicted in the accompanying graph showing interest rates and cost-of-living trends.

The current upward movement in interest rates comes as a welcome change in the trend and has added about one half of one per cent to the yield on most bonds. The unhappy feature is that the investor's income will show little improvement as a result of the change, because it does not increase the income from the bonds already in his portfolio. He sadly compares the current yield of over 3.50% for Ontario Hydro bonds with his yield of about 3.00% for the same or similar issues. The question that immediately comes to his mind is: Should I sell these low-yielding bonds and replace them with issues that are currently being marketed?

Loss & Gain

The catch is, of course, that in making the sale he incurs a loss from his original cost price and this loss may offset any improvement in yield. However, the problem is worth pursuing further. Is there a point at which the investor can improve his position by selling his low-yielding bonds—a point at which the loss so incurred is more than compensated for by the improved interest income?

Obviously, no improvement can be effected by selling a bond and repurchasing another issue of similar maturity, assuming the two bonds are in the same investment category. Such a transaction would have the same affect as repurchasing the identical bond which was sold. However, this does not necessarily mean that there is nothing an investor can do to better his position.

To take a specific example—suppose you, as an individual or corporate investor, hold $50,000 Government of Canada 3%, 1 May 1954/57 bonds purchased in October 1949 at 102.80 to yield 2.35%. The current market (May 28) on this issue is about 99.25 to yield 3.14%. An exchange of these bonds for a similar grade of security yielding better than 3.14% would represent an improvement in investment income. What can you do? Very little. The longest fixed-term Dominion issue is the 2¾%, 15 June 1967/68 now at 94. to yield 3.20%. A switch to these would only result in the negligible improvement of .06 in yield (less than $30 per year on your total investment).

However, this does not mean that our discussion has taken us to the end of a blind alley with no alternative course worthy of consideration. There is still a side road left to explore. The statement that a switch to a longer term issue would result in no worthwhile improvement is based on the assumption that market values will remain stable during the lifetime of the bonds you presently hold. This is, of course, a most fallacious premise.

Short to Long?

How then would changes in market levels affect your position if you completed such a switch from a short to a longer termed issue? If market values are to drop further, you would regret having lengthened term since you would suffer greater price depreciation. On the other hand, if the market advances you would be glad to have made the switch; you would enjoy greater price appreciation and, secondly, you would have taken advantage of high interest rates to invest funds for a long term.

It is quite possible that when the short issue which you currently hold is called in 1954 or matures in 1957, you will be faced with a reinvestment problem at a time when rates are considerably less favorable than now. By putting funds in the 1967/68 issue you would ensure a yield of 3.20% for 16 or 17 years.

Now we have arrived at a major cross-roads in the path of our discussion. Those who believe the bond market is due for further weakness will follow the course of holding short termed issues; those who feel we are at, or close to, the bottom of the drop in bond values will take the other road and reinvest funds at current rates for a maximum term. In looking down these two avenues of approach to the problem, what are the basic factors which we can expect to determine the future trend of interest rates?

Trend of Interest

The interest rate is the price of money and in the market place price is established by the relation of supply to demand. In times of prosperity, such as the present, demand is high and there is an upward pressure on interest rates. However, the law of supply and demand operates effectively in a perfect market. Because of the operations of the Bank of Canada which attempts to control money rates, this market is far from being a perfect one. The Bank of Canada is currently concerned with combating inflation by means of interest rates and, therefore, the direction of its influence is the same as that of natural market factors—towards higher rates.

There are three conditions which could change this attitude of the central bank:

(1) Full-scale war and the resulting borrowing requirements of the Government.

(2) A depression or deflationary scare.

(3) A period of heavy national debt refunding.

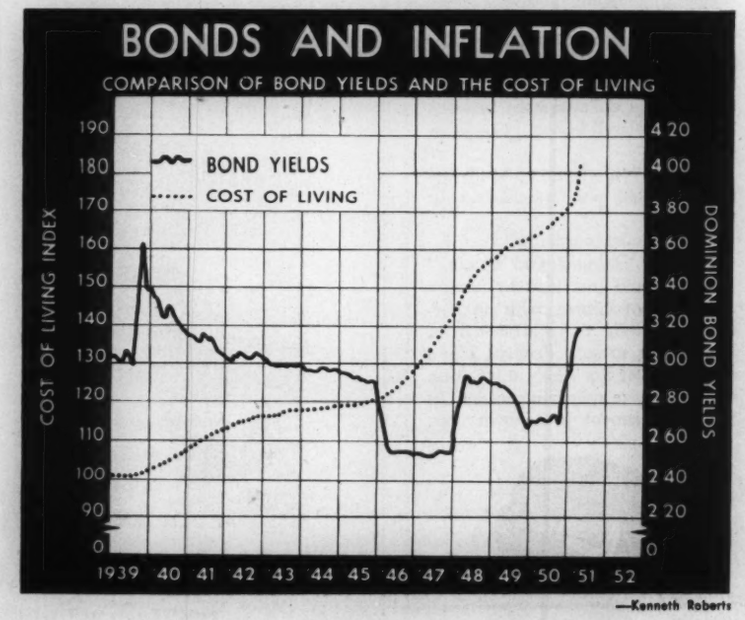
Those who expect interest rates to firm argue:

(1) If a full scale war develops, the Government will have to rely again on heavy public borrowing and will, therefore, be most concerned with establishing a low level of interest rates. At such a time, direct controls will supplant the rate of interest as a means of combating inflation.

(2) In view of the extraordinary capital expansion which is taking place, if war does not come there is a strong possibility of severe curtailment of capital development and a resulting period of deflation. Such would lead to a complete reversal of Government policy on interest rates.

(3) With about $10 billion of Government debt refunding to be faced throughout the next decade, Ottawa is going to be careful about letting interest rates rise and probably hopes to refund most of this debt at least at the same coupon rate as currently exists.

CENTRAL BANK'S Towers: *3 conditions could change Bank's attitude.* —CP



—Kenneth Roberts

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J. A. RHIND *is Treasurer of the National Life Assurance Company of Canada.*

Saskatchewan's Iron Man

In 1910 Booming Saskatoon Got A Foundry Which Arrived As "Settler's Effects"

by Eric Knowles

JOHN A. EAST, pioneer foundryman of Saskatoon, believes that any girl staunch enough to go into the foundry business deserves the helping hand of experience. So, although he says he retired a couple of years ago, he spends part of his time at the Blanchard Foundry, half owned by a daughter.

Also, occasionally, he pokes his nose into the acre or so plant of the John East Iron Works, to say hello to his son Melville (last year's President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association) to whom he sold the business a few years ago. While there, he may look up two grandsons, sons of Melville East, who have molding sand in their hair, too.

His stock reply, unchanged in 50 years, to anyone who asks "What line of business are you in?" is "I am a molder."

Looks the Part

It may have been his build that decided him to become a molder for he is as solid as one of his own castings. Born in 1881, he left the family farm at Grand Valley, Ontario, to become an apprentice at the Massey-Harris Company at Toronto.

"I worked for several foundries in [illegible] exhibiting drawing instruments, steel office furniture, shelving, stationery.

Exhibits which properly belong in the Fair's jewellery section are being shown by a few Netherlands firms among household furnishings. Among these products are imitation antique

East decided to move there and start a foundry of his own. His employers allowed him the use of their facilities to make a cupola bottom and doors, tuyere irons and some miscellaneous items of his trade. A friend loaned him lumber, and the "foundry", even to molding sand and a ton of coke, went into a box car and off to Saskatoon as "settler's effects".

"I built the foundry shack myself, and a little house for the family back of it, on 50 feet I bought from the town," he says. "I got the stack from the east. I used my wife's oven to bake the cores until I burned it out one day. She was pretty mad."

When the foundry turned out its first order of any size, manhole

—Leonard Hillyard

JOHN EAST

covers for the town, there was a half column piece about it in the *Saskatoon Phoenix*.

"It was a great day," John East recalls. "All my fellow iron manufacturers gathered around for a drink. Both of them. They made horseshoes."

The foundry grew and grew as the city grew. A steel department was added, a general machine shop, an automotive machine shop, stove department, a wholesale automotive department. The firm worked 24 hours a day for nearly two years on a "hush-hush" order in the Second World War. It was a "non-freeze" fire hydrant that is in use as far north as Alaskan airfields. Land packers made by East's company are in wide use on prairie farms.

John East did not relinquish full control of the company to Melville East, who came into the company in 1925, "until I had put him through the mold."

He enjoys his "retirement". It gives him more time for his favorite pastime. Duck shooting — on the wing.

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By Order of the Board.

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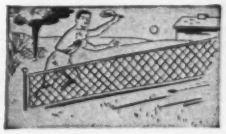

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Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1951, payable 16th July, 1951, to shareholders of record 15th June, 1951.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 16th, 1951.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of Fifteen cents (15c) per share for the quarter ending 30th June, 1951, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 3rd July, 1951, to shareholders of record 5th June, 1951.

By order of the Board,
R. D. ARCHIBALD,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 16th, 1951.

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W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

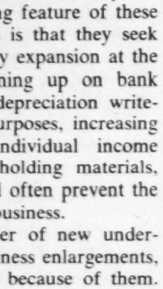
BUSINESS ANGLE

DRAWING OFF THE STEAM

Government's Anti-Inflation Policy May Change Course of Business

by P. M. Richards

ONE OF THE views commonly advanced, in respect of governmental measures to restrict the consumption of goods in the interests of defence and anti-inflation, is that a big deferred demand is being built up. How true is that? If someone can't buy a car or household appliance today because of the new limitations on credit, does that mean that he will automatically be an eager customer later on, when those restrictions have been withdrawn?



—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

Surely that does not necessarily follow. The outstanding feature of these restrictive measures is that they seek to check inflationary expansion at the source. By tightening up on bank lending, deferring depreciation write-offs for taxation purposes, increasing corporation and individual income taxes and by withholding materials, they discourage and often prevent the doing of a lot of business.

Already a number of new undertakings, and of business enlargements, have been dropped because of them. Some of these may be resuscitated later on, others will not. Because of these restrictions, business volume and public purchasing power will be smaller than they would have been without them. This decrease represents purchasing power that has been killed, not deferred.

NEVER DONE BEFORE

THIS DESTROYED purchasing power may be replaced by new purchasing power generated by other economic developments. Or it may not. That depends on the course of events. The probability seems to be that it will be, because of the basically expansionary trend in Canada, and no doubt the Government is counting to a considerable degree on that probability in daring to be so restrictive now—it believes that present damage will not be permanent.

But the fact remains that the anti-inflation policy now adopted by Ottawa constitutes something that has never been done before in Canada, at least on anything like the present scale. Instead of tying down the throttle (fixing retail prices), the Government is preventing the formation of steam. That is, it is doing so to the extent covered by these restrictive measures and their application.

How far do they reach? The answer is, a considerable distance, since they apply to all business classifiable by Ottawa as non-essential, which means the vast bulk of the country's business in the present state of diversion (about 10 per cent) of national production to defence. However, the Government will not apply the restrictions so rigorously as to weaken the economy and thereby the national ability to measure up to any future production emergency, such as would be occasioned by all-out war. This attitude has been clearly established.

The new policy is largely anti-inflationary. Inflation is the world's greatest menace today apart from communism, and no very promising stand against it is being made anywhere outside of Canada. Canadian businessmen and the public generally have to remember that just as the making of omelettes requires the breaking of eggs, so this new policy of restraint at the source must involve some hardships, direct and indirect. Pressure is being put on Ottawa to accede to numberless requests by business for special consideration. The success of the policy will no doubt depend largely on the firmness and will, therefore, be most concerned with establishing a low level of interest rates. At such a time, direct controls will supplant the rate of interest as a means of combating inflation.

(2) In view of the extraordinary capital expansion which is taking place, if war does not come there is a strong possibility of severe curtailment of capital development and a resulting period of deflation. Such would lead to a complete reversal of Government policy on interest rates.

(3) With about $10 billion of Government debt refunding to be faced throughout the next decade, Ottawa is going to be careful about letting interest rates rise and probably hopes to refund most of this debt at least at the same coupon rate as currently exists.

—CP

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and restraint shown respectively by Government and business, and on the degree of judgment employed by the Government in modifying the restrictions as may be required by changing business conditions.

DUTCH AT CITF

NOT ONLY does this year's International Trade Fair (Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, May 28-June 8) have exhibits by a number of countries new to the Fair—one of them the new nation of Israel—but it also has strikingly larger and more elaborate shows by some of the earlier participators. The Netherlands show is an outstanding example. Last year four Dutch firms exhibited. This year seventy-five are doing so, in almost all of the Fair's twenty trade categories.

Thirteen of these Dutch firms are showing textiles. One is showing new types of hats, finished in fur, wool, velour and silk. Another is exhibiting angora twinsets, sweaters and knitted vests. Yarns for many purposes, including hand knitting, carpet, interlining, presscloth and industrial yarns are among the Dutch exhibits; also fishing nets, fishnet yarns and knitting cotton, household linens, piece goods.

In another category is a Dutch X-ray camera of a type entirely new to the North American market, hospital and laboratory equipment and chemical products. A Dutch firm is showing blueprinting equipment and materials, and photographic equipment for document reproduction. Another is exhibiting drawing instruments, steel office furniture, shelving, stationery.

Exhibits which properly belong in the Fair's jewellery section are being shown by a few Netherlands firms among household furnishings. Among these products are imitation antique pewter and brass goods, pottery, silver-plated goods, old Dutch novelties and curiosities. In the footwear and leather products section Dutch firms are showing leather suede coats and jackets, leather travelling requisites and leather tool bags. There is a large number and variety of other Dutch exhibits, which reflect, in the aggregate, great credit on both the Fair and the exhibitors.

Incidentally, Holland has a famous trade fair of its own. Twice a year, in March and September, The Royal Netherlands Industries Fair is held at Utrecht and attracts more than 200,000 visitors from all parts of the world. Usually some 3,500 exhibitors show their products, about 65 per cent of which are of foreign manufacture.

CMA ACHIEVEMENTS

THE Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which will hold its eightieth annual general meeting June 4-6 at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, is commonly regarded as existing only to serve manufacturers. Of course that is its basic aim, but in doing so it has made some important contributions to Canadian life in its broader aspects.

Besides materially aiding the growth of Canadian industry throughout its life, the CMA organized the forerunner of the Trade Commissioner Service early in the century, it assisted in the establishment of the Board of Railway Commissioners, now known as the Board of Transport Commissioners, it provided the driving force behind the setting up of the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario, which has been the model for similar legislation in other provinces and countries; it assisted in starting the Canadian National Exhibition.

The CMA contributed mightily to the organization of Canada's munitions production in the First World War and the setting up of the Shell Committee and the Imperial Munitions Board. The CMA assisted in the formation of the Canadian Engineering Standards Committee in 1918, the committee organized to bolster war production in Canada which in 1919 was incorporated as the Canadian Engineering Standards Association and has since become the Canadian Standards Association.

Some months before the Second World War broke out, the CMA sent a mission to Britain to learn methods by which Canada could assist when the anticipated struggle commenced. This led to a return mission from the U.K. to Canada. The result was a vast contribution of war material, made according to British standards, flowing steadily across the Atlantic right up to the moment of the final defeat of Germany and, a few months later, Japan. No less than 70 per cent of this country's war production went to its allies. The CMA's surveys of war production facilities in Canada in 1939 and 1941 uncovered thousands of potential sub-contractors. And of course many CMA members have served on Government commissions and advisory boards in war and peace. Altogether a pretty impressive record.

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By Order of the Board.

H. J. FARNAN,
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CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 19

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen Cents (15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable July 3rd, 1951, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on May 31st, 1951.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 13

Notice is also given that a quarterly dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable July 3rd, 1951, to shareholders of record May 31st, 1951.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

L. R. GRAY,
Secretary.

LONDON, ONTARIO
May 15th, 1951.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 16th day of July, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 13th day of June, 1951.

Montreal,
May 23, 1951.

S. C. Stadding,
Secretary

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U.S. BUSINESS

Aluminum:

EFFORT & RESULT

GOVERNMENT continues to stub its toe on aluminum. A second round of aluminum plant expansion is coming up even though the first 446,000 ton expansion authorized by defence officials hasn't exactly jelled—one independent producer who was down for 108 million pounds annually has pulled out because of the high cost factor.

The new scheme envisages additional aluminum capacity of perhaps 188,000 tons annually and the Big Three producers are each striving to get the nod (if it comes) for the extra capacity.

Meanwhile, the supply of the white metal available for civilian use is dwindling so fast that only 10 per cent of current output probably will be in "free" supply by the third quarter.

Defence:

IMC OUTLOOK

STATE DEPARTMENT officials believe that the International Materials Conference logjam is breaking up. The finishing touches are being put on programs for molybdenum and tungsten. These proposals, together with allocation programs for copper, zinc, cobalt, nickel and manganese probably will be sent out to the various government members of the conference shortly. It is still hoped to have the programs completed and approved by late June.

THE CHANGING SCENE

GOVERNMENT controls on American industry and business to date have been little more than "curtain raisers" to what lies ahead. But signs of the changing business scene are appearing thick and fast.

In Washington, overstocked television vendors who have been weeping on Federal Reserve Board shoulders for easier credit rules have had their requests turned down. In New York, worried metal users queued up at overflow conferences with government officials to get the low-down on the Controlled Materials Plan which goes into operation July 1. Time is growing short and tempers shorter as restless industrialists ponder the CMP orders which divert more steel, copper and aluminum to rearmament.

The master plan made its debut by calling on civilian goods producers to limit their copper use to 60 per cent of what they used in the first half of 1950. Steel was slashed to 65 per cent and aluminum to 50 per cent of the base period. The output of passenger cars, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and washing machines was curtailed in another order, all part and parcel of the plan to divert more metals to defence production.

Manufacturers will have only two million tons of steel available for civilian goods in the third quarter. That's a big drop from the three million-ton average of steel used in such items prior to the Korean war.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 408

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 29th day of June, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of June, 1951.

DATED the 21st day of May, 1951.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Business at CITF

A MAJOR EVENT in Canadian business at the moment is the fourth Canadian International Trade Fair, which almost from its opening on May 28 proved that it is an immediate as well as a long-term business developer.

A feature is the greater recognition this year of the Fair's value as a means of introducing Canadian products to Canadians. The Canadian chemical industry, for example, has for the first time a joint exhibit by 20 firms illustrating the growth and extent of the industry and its important relationship to other industries such as textiles, rubber, cosmetics, etc. This is more than ordinarily timely in view of current expansionary projects by Canadian chemical companies involving expenditures totalling around $150 million. The range of Canadian exhibits through the Fair is extraordinarily wide; one Canadian exhibitor showing fireproof safes, cabinets, vaults and similar equipment also shows a complete jail cell. Foreign visitors interested in the Canadian market for their products are evidencing great interest in the Canadian as well as foreign exhibits.

—Jim Lynch

NEW *corporation to promote economic and industrial development of Newfoundland and Labrador is being set up. Premier Joseph Smallwood is Honorary President. Authorized capital stock: 3 million common shares.*

Prices:

WORRY IN WOOL

RAW WOOL producers have come down to earth with a bang after their heydey last March. In what Dominion Woollens and Worsteds President, Henry Barrett, described as a "healthy correction of an unhealthy condition", prices have dropped 30 per cent from the March levels. Barrett expected a further drop would occur and bring raw wool prices into line with those of other commodities.

However, raw wool producers are apparently afraid the drop will continue even after their prices have been put back in line. Last week major producers took steps to set a floor under prices. Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, who together produce 75 per cent of the world's wool, plan to set up a £66 million fund to buy any wool that doesn't command the agreed floor price.

The wool producers seem to be getting the jitters a little early. World consumption of wool is still well ahead of production of it, and, because it takes quite a while to get more sheep producing it, the gap is likely to remain for some time.

What's worrying the wool producers is the increasing use of synthetic fibres and other wool substitutes. After the shock the March prices gave raw wool buyers, the trend is likely to be accelerated. The Dominion Woollens President reported to shareholders. ". . . along the lines of using these substitutes and diversifying our output we have made very considerable and satisfactory progress, and further diversification is planned for the near future."

The assured floor price might stimulate an increase in production in the face of a major uncertainty confronting the wool producers: by the time production is expanded, the stockpiling panic may be completely over, and the normal market may have to be shared to a greater extent with synthetics.

Oil:

NEW FIELD?

THE "WET GAS" (impregnated with naphtha) which poured at an estimated rate of 6,000,000 cubic feet a day from a wildcat well 40 miles north-east of Calgary last week wasn't an epoch-making discovery in itself; what made it big news was its location. For if oil and gas were found in quantity in that particular region, it meant the beginning of another important new oil field in Alberta.

This well, known as Bailey-Olds No. 1, is about 20 miles south-southwest of another recent gas discovery, and the two together are expected to be the prelude to another wave of intensified oil-exploration, this time in a belt running across the province between lines drawn through Leduc on the north and Calgary on the south. There have been scattered, and relatively minor, discoveries in this belt in the past, but the Bailey-Olds development gives hints that there is a major field there for the finding.

Some Calgarians could not envisage this possibility without a smirk. Time was when Calgary was the nation's undisputed oil capital, because the only oil of consequence to be found in Alberta was in Turner Valley, which lies well to the south. Discoveries at Leduc and Redwater, both within spitting distance of Edmonton,

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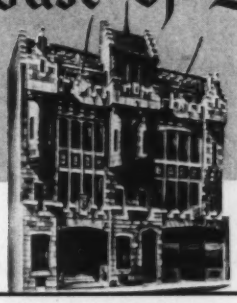

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

encouraged Calgary's northern neighbors to claim "oil capital" honors for themselves. Although any faithful Calgarian can reel off, at the drop of a 10-gallon hat, the names of all the major oil concerns which keep their head offices in Calgary (and not in Edmonton), the fact that Edmonton is patently sitting on a sea of oil has always rankled. Bailey-Olds is within the Calgary sphere and, if it develops into a major discovery, will do much to restore both the balance and Calgary's wounded pride.

INVESTORS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 32

present fiscal policy will be extended to raise the level of interest rates still further.

(3) Any major long-termed Government debt refunding can be postponed for three years until March, 1954, when the second Victory Loan 3% issue matures. In the meantime, a further drop in bond values would not interfere with any refunding operations.

Having assessed these two arguments, an investor can make up his mind as to which course to follow. One additional factor should be kept in mind. The long term trend of interest rates has been down, and the fact that we now have a strong central bank probably means continued cheap money over the long term.

No matter what action an investor may decide to take at this time, he should realize that there is a point at which he can improve the position of his fixed maturity securities by lengthening term. This point, of course, is when interest rates change from a downward to an upward trend. As long as inflationary pressures are as strong as at present there is little likelihood of rates declining, but when statistical weathervanes point to a slowing up of economic tempo we can expect to see a lower interest rate. Wise investors will watch carefully for such indications.

INSURANCE

TOURIST TIPS

GOING to tour Canada this year by car? Then check your automobile insurance before you start out; otherwise you may find yourself in difficulties if you are involved in an accident, even a comparatively minor one. If you are a resident of Saskatchewan, for example, it may come as a surprise to you to know that the Saskatchewan compulsory insurance is not acceptable as proof of financial responsibility in any other province.

As a matter of fact, three provinces, British Columbia, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, demand that a motorist carry proof of financial responsibility at all times, while in other provinces it is discretionary. Newfoundland is the exception: it has no automobile security laws.

It might be well at this point to get a definition of financial responsibility:

1) An automobile liability insurance policy with limits of $5,000/$10,000 for bodily injury and $1,000 property damage.

2) A bond of a surety company for similar amounts.

3) A deposit with the province of cash or acceptable collateral in the amount of $11,000.

If you are insured, your insurance company will be only too happy to supply you with the necessary cards to satisfy the requirements of the provinces or states through which you intend travelling. Carry them at all times! In British Columbia and Manitoba, if you are involved in an accident and you can't produce proof of financial responsibility, your car can be impounded. In Alberta and Nova Scotia, if proof is not supplied on demand, licence plates are seized until damages are paid and proof given.

Quebec, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, at the moment of writing, have no unsatisfied judgment fund operating, although in the latter province one is being considered. If you are involved in an accident in any other province, and it is the other fellow's fault and he has no insurance, you can collect through the unsatisfied judgment fund.

All provinces, with the exception of Quebec, demand proof of financial responsibility after conviction on specific offences or following court judgment. In Quebec, financial responsibility may be required at the discretion of the proper authorities.

—Douglas R. Weston

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U.K. BUSINESS

London Stocks & Inflation

CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell argued that his April 10 budget was adequately deflationary. He hasn't had time to prove his case yet, but the London Stock Exchange seems to have passed judgment already. In fact the Exchange boosted ordinary share prices as soon as it knew what the budget contained. It has since confirmed its opinion that a new period of inflation was ushered in with the Chancellor's budget: the average of ordinary share prices is now nearly back to the all-time peak level of January, 1947.

—Miller

DEFLATER GAITSKELL: *The London Stock Exchange was less optimistic.*

There is, however, an essential difference between this market boom and the last one. In 1940-47, Government bonds were rising with equity shares; but in 1951, after a long period of hesitancy, bonds, along with other high grade securities, have taken a downward course while equities have continued upward.

Sooner or later, however, the rise in share prices against the background of a rising interest rate will prompt investors to take a second look — especially once the trend of dividends falters. They may even then decide in favor of equities because the shares will represent inflated assets, if not inflated income.

Policy:

THE BIG ONES

FOR the big financial institutions the change in the relative values of Stock Exchange securities may soon present serious problems. Institutional investment is concentrated on, though by no means confined to, British Government securities, the decline in whose prices has already this year eaten away tens of millions of pounds of "hidden reserves."

The real value of investment income is also diminishing to the extent that it is derived from fixed-income securities. So the banks and insurance companies, like private individuals, are tempted to transfer their resources from fixed-return into equity investments.

What policy the institutions adopt in this matter is of considerable importance to British finance. There is the fundamental question involved whether it is sound for these bodies to rely on fluctuating securities which they would have to buy in the next few months at approximately the highest prices ever recorded.

The banks are already less "liquid" than usual; many of their loans to industry these days are not self-liquidating. The insurance companies, besides substantial holdings of ordinary capital, are extensively interested in real estate, even in unproved industrial ventures. The building societies have advanced so much on mortgage in the postwar boom in house-buying that their liquidity ratios are abnormally low.

If the institutions turn away from the high grade market they will increase their capital risks. Furthermore, as they are very strong influences in the market, they will accentuate the decline in Government securities by such a policy, so further depreciating the large portfolios of high-grade securities which they must continue to hold.

IT ALL BEGAN WITH A

GOLDEN SPIKE

On that November day in 1885 when Donald Smith drove a golden spike at Craigellachie . . . could an ear have caught the mounting onrush of a streamlined diesel a few days out of Halifax? Could George Stephen or Richard Angus have looked up and seen the sun glint bright on the wings of a transport plane over Winnipeg . . . or the smoke wisps from grain boats plying the Great Lakes? Did anyone there hear the heavy thunder of trucks rolling out at night from the Ontario industrial plains . . . or the clamour of the vast freight yards at Montreal?

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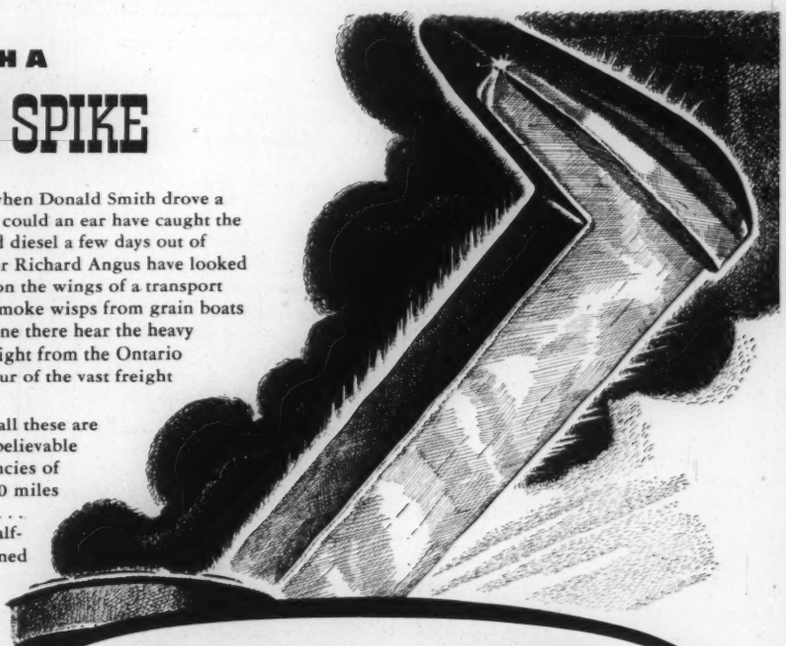

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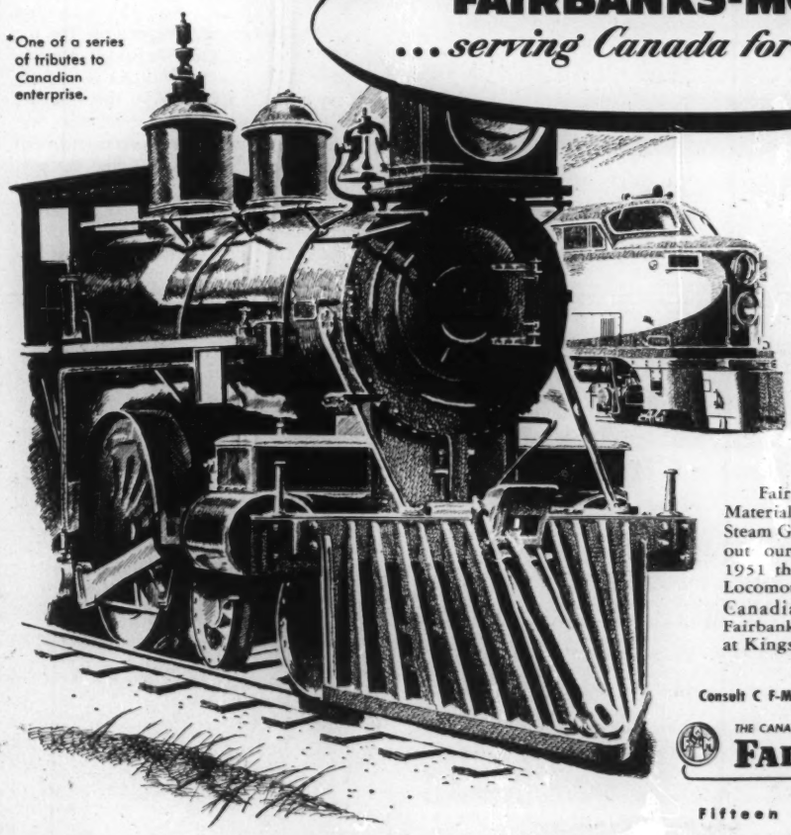

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LETTERS

Three-Bagger

RE YOUR "Three-Bagger", an account of the recent election in Prince Edward Island (SN, May 8) . . would it not have been fair to those of your readers who are not followers of the Liberal party, to have given those facts concerning this election that would make it clear that in reality Mr. Jones' Government slipped in by the proverbial skin of their teeth? As a case in point, you mention that Mr. Reg Bell, Leader of the Opposition, won his seat by only six votes but fail to mention that many seats won by the Liberals were won by the smallest majorities: two of these, we believe, are scheduled for a recount.

Halifax, NS JAMES DUNCAN

Wheat Deal

IN YOUR issue of May 1 under *Letters* you say, "If Britain has not got her wheat etc." But she did purchase wheat from Australia at $2.74, Turkey at $4.04 and Argentine at $5 per bushel. I am afraid the first paragraph is weak. Secondly, Class II wheat was sold in marginal quantities. Actual sales were approximately 189 million bushels, selling at average price of $3.28. That is quite a wide margin—don't you think?—considering that this is for three years as Class II was practically nonexistent due to other countries signing the International Wheat Agreement.

Willow Bunch, Sask. T. W. BENNETT

Religion and Psychiatry

MAY I express my gratitude for the two editorials in SATURDAY NIGHT, "The Late Canon Cody" and "Church and Psychiatrist." (May 8).

I am sure that every thoughtful Christian is ready to commend you for the latter, especially because you mentioned the "wide-spread neglect by Protestant Churches of the whole subject of sin, repentance and reconciliation"—that neglect is very evident and it is the neglect of the very heart of the Christian religion. The result is, the prevalent sense of frustration with its consequent crime on the one hand, and mental sickness on the other. The psychiatrist, in his endeavor to bring about a cure, denies all authority; and authority, after all, is the accumulated result of the experience and reflection of the human race. He denies the fundamental postulate of all moral action, namely —that "good is good." Hitler did that and paid the penalty. It would appear that the Kremlin is doing it too, but it is surely the basis of all healthy, social and political life.

The "system" that Dr. Cameron refers to as being responsible for the standard of human behavior (I suppose he means the Church) is backed, not only by its belief in the ultimate authority of God and revelation, but also by the historic experience of mankind. It seems to me that the psychiatrist is merely shelving the problem. He is not solving it. He may bring about a temporary relief for his patient, by persuading him that the cause of his frustration does not exist, but the only real cure is the honest acknowledgment of guilt, retribution where possible, forgiveness and reconciliation.

Toronto, Ont. H. F. D. WOODCOCK,
Rector Emeritus,
Christ Church, Deer Park.

INSULIN

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

the third floor. Class rooms spill over from the ground floor and the first basement level to the second floor, where research on shock will also be carried out. There will be four student laboratories on the ground floor, and three in the basement. Some of the animals will also be housed there. On the sub basement level, one of the key sections of the new institute, will be located the rat and mouse cages. A section will be devoted to the study of virus diseases, in the hope that new light may be shed on the cancer problem, which a British discovery recently indicated may be a virus disease.

On the sub basement level, extending under Queen's Park, will be a "Cobalt Room", which will house radioactive cobalt. It can be closed off, and the cobalt drawn up from a vault in the floor by mechanical means to discover the effects of radioactivity on animals.

Some problems to be tackled in the new building include further research on diabetes and insulin, continuation of work on thrombosis, more research on choline, investigations on cancer and arteriosclerosis, kidney problems and high blood pressure. Work on the effects of cold and atomic radiation is being carried out for the Department of National Defence, so the Federal Government is paying part of the cost of the building, which will take about two years to complete.

One feature of the new building is a museum at the back of the fifth floor connecting bridge. In it will be placed mementos of the discovery of insulin.

Dr. Best is confident that with the added facilities the new institute will give him and his "team", they can make new and greater contributions to medical science.

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